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commit murder or molest our women in our State, is it not possible for our Government to prosecute them? It is the responsibility of this Government to prosecute them. To say that it is the Hyderabad Government that has got to take action against these men and not our Government, is wrong."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Minister says that he will address the Hyderabad Government."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Sir, the men have transgressed the law of our State and have committed crimes. The fact that they happen to be Government officials of the Hyderabad State cannot protect them. This Government have got a responsibility in the matter."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"It will be done in the usual course of administration. If any crime has been committed in our territory by persons in the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad Government, and if they are Government officials, sanction of that Government will have to be taken. In these circumstances, I do not see how we can take notice of this incident in an adjournment motion and discuss it effectively. If the Government of Hyderabad do not agree, we will have to represent to the Government of India, and they will have to take action."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The adjournment motion reads that on the night of 3rd December 1952 at 11 o'clock the Nizam's police entered Ramapuram village of Guntur district. How are our Government responsible for it? On the very face of it, the responsibility for it is on the Nizam's police and not on our police. Apart from this, as I have already stated, this is an inter-State question. On these two grounds, I rule the motion out of order."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Anyhow, I may assure hon. Members, now that this has been brought to our notice, that we will look into the matter. Whatever action is necessary, we will certainly take."

MR. SPEAKER :—"To-morrow the House will sit from 10 a.m. to 1 o'clock. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate before 1 o'clock. To-morrow evening the House will sit from 3 to 6. There will be two debates, one on the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee Report and the other on the cyclone havoc in Tanjore."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION *RE* FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That the food situation in the State be taken into consideration.'

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Sir, this is the first time that the food situation as such in the State comes to be debated in this House. No doubt when the Governor's Address was discussed and also when the Budget was discussed, the food situation was also debated upon. But as I said before, this is the first time that the food situation, as such, will be debated in this House. Therefore I would crave hon. Members of this House to be a little patient if I take them through a little bit of history of the food position in our State for the purpose of understanding the present food situation. It is necessary to keep in mind the background of the food situation. The food problem in my view, Sir, has got to be looked at from two aspects, namely, (1) production and (2) supply and distribution. As far as the production aspect is concerned, hon. Members will bear in mind that the State of Madras has always been deficit in respect of its food requirements. It has been estimated that the deficit had been to the tune of 5 lakh tons, and this 5 lakh tons we have been getting from outside this country—from Burma, Siam and Indo-China in the form of rice generally. This deficit has been progressively increasing due to certain factors, the main factors being the increase in population, fall in the acreage of production, and failure of monsoons. As far as the increase in population is concerned, hon. Members who have gone through the census figures of 1951 would have noticed that as against

(Hon. Members on the front Opposition benches were seen holding consultations with one another.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Instead of holding their consultations here, they may go outside and consult one another."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have been saying this times without number."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Hon. Members will please note that from 49.9 millions in 1941 the population has increased to 57 millions now—that is about 13.4 per cent. This increase itself would create a bigger deficit than 5 lakh tons, if there had not been any increased production of food. Another thing that we have to take notice of is that in spite of the fact that there has been an increase in population, the area under food crops has gone down within the last ten years by about a million acres. This fact was brought to the notice of Members of Parliament during the food debate there. Thirdly, monsoons had been very unkind to us for the last five or six years. There had been continuous failure of monsoons, and as a result of it, food production has gone down by, I should say, a few lakh tons. In order to impress on the hon. Members of this House, the

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diminution in food production, I would like to give certain figures^a relating to the years commencing from 1942-43. They are as follows :—

Year.	Production of rice in tons.
1942-43 ..	4,613,839
1943-44 ..	4,932,130
1944-45 ..	5,054,000
1945-46 ..	4,241,500
1946-47 ..	4,919,450
1947-48 ..	4,329,640
1948-49 ..	4,284,460
1949-50 ..	4,050,200
1950-51 ..	4,055,240
1951-52 ..	4,025,300

As far as the present year is concerned I have given the figure up to July and it is 4,025,300 tons. (Interruption) I am now dealing with the background and I will deal with the present position later. As far as millets are concerned, the following are the figures for the corresponding period :—

Year.	Production of rice in tons.
1942-43 ..	2,589,970
1943-44 ..	2,691,080
1944-45 ..	2,674,440
1945-46 ..	2,126,640
1946-47 ..	2,191,330
1947-48 ..	2,153,100
1948-49 ..	2,435,300
1949-50 ..	2,393,760
1950-51 ..	2,050,860
1951-52 ..	1,976,300 (up to July 1952)

“ These figures are given in a publication relating to the food-grains statistics. I have not taken these figures from any other source. If the hon. Members care to look into it, they can easily find them.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, these statistics are very important. The Hon. Minister seems to think that they are available to us. The publication referred to by the Hon. Minister itself says that it is meant for official use. So, may I request him to get these figures circulated to us before this afternoon so that we can have some idea of these things? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That publication is available to Members. Sir, if we go through the figures, we will find that there has been deterioration from year to year from

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the figure of 5 million and odd tons. In the year 1951-52, the rice production has gone down to 4 million and odd tons. There has been a decrease of about one million, or ten lakhs of tons. With regard to millets also, from the peak figure of 27 lakhs it has gone down to 19.7 lakhs. So there is a reduction of about 7 and odd lakhs. That was the situation in 1951-52. As I have already stated, the main reason for this is the failure of monsoon. Moreover, during this period, we have to take another factor into account, viz., that there has been a shift from food production to commercial crops production. This also added to the deterioration as far as food production is concerned. There was a Grow More Food Campaign and many schemes have been put forward from 1943 onwards. In spite of all these, we find that food production in our State has been going down and down. This deficit has been met only partly by imports from outside the State. If we look into the figures relating to imports, we will find that they have not been of very great assistance considering the fall in production. So far as rice is concerned our imports during the year 1947-48 was 2.48 lakhs. As far as millets are concerned our imports during the same period was about 1.96 lakh tons. In 1950-51 we have received 2.81 lakh tons of millets and 1.83 lakh tons of rice. I have given the peak figures with reference to rice and millets. Even though the decrease in production has been of the order of one million tons in rice and about 7½ lakh tons in millets, our imports were of the order of 2 lakh tons of rice and about 2 lakh tons of millets so far. We have been managing with these imports. That is the background which I wanted to give with regard to the production of foodgrains. With regard to supply and distribution, I would like to take this opportunity to give the general background so that hon. Members may be able to appreciate the present policy pursued by the Government. Sir, formerly, the Government never interfered with this problem of supply and distribution. This has been a war-time creation. During the war-time it was felt necessary that certain strategic points should be supplied with foodstuffs. So, in 1942 the Foodgrains Control Order was promulgated under the Defence of India Act under which the dealers in foodgrains were required to take out a licence. Inter-State movement of foodgrains and also inter-district movement of foodgrains within this State were prohibited. That was the beginning of controls in the year 1942. The purchase of rice in surplus areas also started in 1942 for distribution in deficit districts. For the first time statutory rationing came into existence in the City of Madras in September 1943 and it was extended to all municipalities in the State, both in the deficit districts as well as the surplus districts in 1944. In the year 1945 the Ward ended, but the problem did not end and the arrangements for distribution of foodgrains through the rationing system were continued. By 1946 we found that the controls were tightened to the maximum extent possible. By then, we also found that the intensive procurement of foodgrains from the producers had come to stay in the entire State. The intensive procurement system came into existence not only in the surplus

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areas but also in deficit districts. There was State-wide procurement from all producers, both in respect of rice and also millets. Then came the 1947 decontrol experiment. Hon. Members are aware that there was an agitation that since the War had ended those War-time controls also should cease. Therefore in September 1947 the experiment of decontrol was given effect to. Rationing was also given up gradually from December 1947 onwards and by the end of February 1948, rationing, both statutory and rural, was abolished except in the districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris and Madras, the municipal towns in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruppur municipalities in Coimbatore district and Mangalore and Kasaragod towns in South Kanara district. In the derationed areas, relief shops were, however, opened and foodgrains were distributed to cardholders at controlled prices at the scales fixed from time to time by the Government with reference to the availability of stocks. I am referring to the 1947 experiment because some people are even now referring to it and predicting that our present experiment will end in a failure. I am dealing with this aspect of the question because I want to point out the circumstances that existed in 1947 and the different circumstances that obtained this year when we embarked on the new experiment. According to my own view, different circumstances prevail at present. After the 1947 experiment, it was found that prices shot up and there was acute distress in all parts of the country. Therefore, it was again decided, in September 1948, that control should be introduced to meet the enormous rise in prices. With regard to the actual extent of rise in prices, I shall deal with the question when I compare a little later, the rise in prices in 1947 and the rise we see now. The reorientation of policy towards control was now complete and again intensive procurement was introduced throughout the entire State. However, in 1950, with the permission of the Government of India, the Government adopted a policy of gradual decontrol. This policy was in force till we completely decontrolled or, shall I say, we took a further step towards that end in June 1952. The policy that was adopted in 1950 is briefly this. In consultation with the Government of India, the Madras Government adopted a new policy for 1951 which aimed at a gradual decontrol. According to this policy, procurement of paddy and rice was confined only to the surplus taluks in the surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore and the whole of the highly deficit districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris. A levy system of procurement was introduced in the more or less self-sufficient districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Srikakulam and South Kanara, to meet the internal requirements and minimise assistance from imports. Rationing was abolished in the rural areas of all the districts except Malabar and the Nilgiris and was confined to municipal towns alone. The requirements of industrial and essential personnel in the derationed areas were, however, supplied through grain shops and relief shops. Procurement of millets was also given up except in the districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Arcot. Hon. Members are aware that this policy was

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continued till 1952 when we assumed office. I shall give in brief our appraisement of the situation as soon as we took up office.

“ Sir, the State had gone through the entire gradations from absolutely no control to absolute control. Controls were started in a limited way and in parts of the State and when the food situation deteriorated, they became all-pervasive. The controls had not tended to increase production, in spite of the Grow More Food Campaigns due largely to the successive failure of one or both the monsoons. There was dis-satisfaction everywhere both under absolute control or under partial decontrol. Producers grumbled because all their surplus foodgrains were taken away by the Government at nominal prices while their compatriots who grew commercial crops could sell their products at fancy prices in an unrestricted market. The consumers grumbled because they could not get an adequate quantity through the ration or relief shops, they could not get the quality and the variety of grain to which they were accustomed and they were not free to supplement the quantity supplied through ration shops by purchase in the free market. Even partial decontrol was not a success as Government had necessarily to open relief shops, in the partially derationed areas and supply rations through them, mostly in the shape of unfamiliar foodgrains like wheat and milo. There were protests even from these areas that wheat and milo were thrust on the consumers and more rice was not supplied. A decade of control had taken away the enthusiasm and initiative of producers to increase production. Controls had thus created a vicious circle of lowering production and increasing consumption and the Government had to decide upon a policy which would cut this vicious circle. It was in these circumstances that they decided upon a major change of policy in June 1952. Though the aim of this new policy was complete decontrol, the Government could not give effect to it fully, but had to proceed cautiously.

“ It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the policy that was introduced in June 1952. Mainly it was an introduction of the zonal system with complete freedom of movement of foodgrains within the zones. As far as Malabar and the Nilgiris were concerned and also the sub-taluk of Hosdurg in South Kanara—we continued the rationing system because they were highly deficit areas. It was thought necessary that rationing should be there so that rice could be supplied through ration shops. We are continuing to shoulder that responsibility of supplying these areas. This is met from the imports. As far as production is concerned, we have given complete freedom to producers to sell in the open market and to the consumers to purchase whatever is available from whatever source it be. That is the present policy and how it has worked we have to discuss here and then decide our future policy. It is only in this connection that the debate has been initiated so that the Government may have the advantage of the various suggestions and the experience which hon. Members may have and may relate on the floor of the House. This will help the Government in the formulation of the future food policy.

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“ Sir, it has always been said that decontrol has given rise to increase in prices. It is only partially true because before we decontrolled, and this fact has to be borne in mind, we had procurement to the maximum extent possible. We had procured a little less than seven lakhs of tons. In fact, when we offered a bonus of one rupee, there was record procurement. When we decontrolled this year, we had a good stock of rice on hand and we had procured almost from all the surplus areas. We had fairly a good stock of imported millets and other grains including wheat. So, having procured all the surplus grain available, the question was whether to give up the controls altogether and release all the stocks through the free market or whether to continue the supply through our own agencies. Then we took a decision and we feel that we took the right decision. We decided that grains might be supplied through fair price shops and we still continue to do so. If we now analyse the situation, we will find that through fair price shops we have been supplying a greater number of people than during the days of rationing.

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“ As far as ration shops are concerned, except in Malabar and the Nilgiris, they have been converted into fair price shops. There is only a change in the name. We continue to supply the same quantity of rice which we used to supply during the control days. Therefore, the rice available in the free market is very much limited. That is why we decided that there should be zonal system, so that there may not be a rush from one end of the State to the other end creating transport difficulties and creating pockets of distress within certain areas. Therefore, my point is that the rice available in the open market is very much less, limited and it is nothing surprising then that in the free market there was a rise in price. When hon. Members say that there has been an abnormal rise in prices when compared to the control price, I agree, there has been an increase in the free market price when compared to the control price. Hon. Members must remember that there was only a limited quantity of rice available and if a comparison is to be made, we should not compare it with the control price for which we procured the rice and sealed the fair price but it has got to be compared with the price which was prevailing in what I might call the black-market or the open market previous to the decontrol. When we compare the present price to that price, I am sure hon. Members will agree that the present price has not gone beyond that price. It is much less than the black-market or the open market price prevailing then. There is no use of shutting our eyes to this fact. Then it was completely controlled and there could not have been any other price. But all hon. Members know that there was another market in which people were purchasing rice. If we compare the price that prevailed in that market to the price now prevailing, I am sure the price now prevailing in the open market is certainly not much more than what it was. On the other hand, it is much less than what it was then.

“ Then, Sir, we have also to compare the effects of the 1947 decontrol and the effects of the present decontrol because I have

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seen hon. Members citing the experiment made in 1947 and expressing fears that this also will end in the same way. It is, therefore, necessary to state the facts. We have made a study of the experiments which were made in 1947 and also the present decontrol with reference to two aspects. One, the price now prevailing in the open market and the price prevailing in 1947-48 after decontrol, and the other with reference to the cost of living index. Contrary to expectations in certain quarters prices have not shot up abnormally this time. On the previous occasion during the decontrol interlude from December 1947 to November 1948, the price of rice shot up in all places by over hundred per cent to 163 per cent in five months. In Manaparai the rise was from 103 to 163. In Rasipuram the price of cholam rose from 136 to 329. The price of cumbu rose from 111 to 228 in Namakkal. As against this, the fluctuation of prices this time is surely sober. The open market prices to-day are also less than the black-market prices that prevailed prior to decontrol in several centres. In Yellamanchilli it is now Rs. 14-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 20-12-0 in the then black-market. In Chittoor it is Rs. 25-8-0 as against Rs. 30. In a few centres the prices have risen but the highest rise is in surplus districts where there is a great buying pressure. For instance, in Eluru the price has gone up from Rs. 16 to Rs. 23. In Narasapur, West Godavari district, it has gone up from Rs. 16-5-0 to Rs. 27. In Bellary, on the other hand, there is a decrease from Rs. 45 to Rs. 27 in the open market. In Cuddapah it has gone down from Rs. 32 to Rs. 24. This is a phenomenon which we have to study. Apart from comparing the rise in prices during 1947 decontrol and the present decontrol, we have got to study conditions where the rise in prices has been rather very pronounced. It has been pronounced in surplus districts due to the fact that during the control days these districts were completely sealed. Only black-marketers and operators in that field were able to transport rice from those surplus areas to other districts. The rest of the rice surplus was always available within the district and it was therefore, nothing surprising that in these areas rice was selling at even a little less than the control price. That was the situation prevailing in the surplus districts. When we decontrolled and formulated the zonal system, there was a purchase pressure in the surplus districts from other areas of the State. It has been the general complaint, that as far as Tanjore is concerned, people from Coimbatore swarmed into the Tanjore district purchasing whatever rice was available at very high prices. It is nothing surprising. There has been complete control for over a decade. As soon as food was decontrolled, people thought they could purchase wherever rice was available and when money is available in abundance, they go into the surplus areas and purchase without minding the price. That is the reason for the marked increase in prices in surplus areas. These surplus areas have been almost enjoying a privilege. They were completely sealed and the surpluses which were not procured were always available within the districts for the people of those districts. But now they have to serve the entire zone. That is why we find the increase in prices in the surplus areas. But in most of the deficit

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districts the prices are coming down. The only places where prices have risen are the surplus areas and even here the rise has been only 50 to 52 per cent as against two hundred per cent during the last decontrol period. It is evidence of the law of supply and demand asserting itself. With the lifting of the ban on inter-district movements, the consumers in deficit areas suffering for long, have found the much needed relief in the surplus areas. The crisis is a passing one, a temporary phase. The equilibrium, I hope, is bound to be reached ere long.

“ We have also compared the conditions prevailing during 1947 decontrol and conditions prevailing after the present decontrol with reference to the cost of living. The cost of living has closely followed the price level. During the period from December 1947 to November 1948 the cost of living index for working classes in Madras City registered a sharp rise. It was 284.5 in the pre-decontrol month of November 1947 and rose to 322.8 in December 1948, that is, by 38 points. In Visakhapatnam it rose from 293.7 to 357.9, a rise of 64.2 points. In Eluru it rose from 333.8 to 392.2, that is, by about 60 points. In Bellary, it rose from 312 to 383, an increase of 71 points. In Cuddalore it rose from 311.8 to 376, that is, by 65 points. At Tiruchirappalli it rose from 305 to 380, registering an increase of 75 points. In Madurai it rose from 302 to 353, that is, an increase of 51 points. Coimbatore registered an increase of about 47 points from 307.5 to 354.5. For Kozhikode the increase was 58 points, that is, from 350 to 408. In the mofussil areas the rise in cost of living index varied from 47 to 75 points. After the present decontrol, the cost of living index has remained practically the same in two centres, Madras and Coimbatore, fell in three centres and rose in four centres only. In Madras City the cost of living index rose from 327 in May to 331 in July and has now come back to 327. In Visakhapatnam it rose from 353 in May to 374 in October, registering a rise of 21 points. This is the maximum. In Eluru the cost of living has fallen by five points from 443 to 438, in Bellary by 13 points, from 387 to 374, in Cuddalore it rose by 2 points from 360 to 362, in Tiruchirappalli it rose by 21 points from 347 to 368, in Madurai it rose by 23 points from 354 to 377 and in Kozhikode it rose from 435 to 444 and subsequently it declined to 434.”

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* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Will the Hon. Minister tell us in this connection, whether the Economic Adviser to the Government prepared the cost of living index figures for the period under reference on the basis of the prices of foodgrains prevailing in the free markets or on the basis of the controlled prices at which the foodgrains are now available in the fair price shops? ”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, we continue to supply foodgrains through fair price shops and when we continue to supply them at the same rate as we were supplying through ration shops, certainly that price will have to be taken into consideration. But, where we are not supplying and where a free market is operating, the price prevailing in the free market is taken into consideration. For example in Bellary and other

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rural areas where we are not supplying and where an open market is operating, the prevailing price in these areas is taken into consideration. Even during the 1947 decontrol period, it was not as if supplies were completely cut off. Even then, some relief shops were opened in the rural areas and some fair price shops were opened in the cities and foodgrains were supplied at the controlled rate. In spite of that, cost of living had gone up. But I wanted to make a comparison with reference to the cost of living index also as there is not very much difference between the prices of foodgrains supplied through fair price shops and Government licensed shops in 1947-48 and the prices obtaining to-day.

“ Therefore, Sir, I respectfully submit to this House that there has not been so much distress or increase in prices which should in any way disturb our minds. No doubt there have been here and there certain pockets of distress. I do agree that there has been some distress in certain parts of the State. Sir, during this transition period when we are passing from complete control to a period of decontrol, all these difficulties are likely to arise and they are bound to arise. If we are afraid of these small difficulties arising here and there, at no time could we pass on from the period of control to a period of decontrol. Therefore we will have to bear in mind that this is a transition period and that certain difficulties are bound to crop up in certain areas. I am prepared to concede and hon. Members also may be well aware, that in certain areas there have been periods of acute distress and scarcity. But on the whole, the decontrol policy has worked well even though it has not been as well as I have expected. But in spite of all the difficulties, I make bold to say that the policy of decontrol has been fairly a success.

“ Sir, during this period we took sufficient care to see that the situation did not go beyond our control. We asked the District Collectors in the beginning to send us reports thrice in a week about the prices prevailing in the various taluk centres and major panchayat areas in the districts and even now we are receiving fortnightly reports about the prices and the general food situation in each district. Besides, the Revenue Board Members have been authorized, each of them, to go to particular areas and make inspection tours of the districts and submit reports to the Government. Therefore, Sir, it is not as if we are not taking sufficient precautions. We have instructed the District Collectors that, whenever it comes to their notice that there are certain distress or scarcity pockets, they should immediately open fair price shops and supply foodgrains through the fair price shops. We have given the discretion to the District Collectors to take stock of the situation constantly and open fair price shops wherever necessary. We have given them discretion also to close down fair price shops wherever it is found that they are not necessary. When we have given them discretion to open fair price shops, it is but fair that they should also be given discretion to close them down. Sir, our precautions have not stopped at the district level. Several representations were made to the Government and to the Board of Revenue and on them also we called for further reports; we took

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some action and hon. Members may be personally aware how action was taken by the Government on the representations made by them, for the purpose of seeing that foodgrains were supplied in sufficient quantities to areas where scarcity conditions were prevailing.

“ Sir, I wish to make mention of certain other steps which we took for the purpose of controlling the prices, for example, sale of milo at a subsidized price. We had in stock about 140,000 tons of milo in June and July and we found that the off-take of this milo was deplorably low, about 1,500 tons per week. At that rate it would not have been possible to dispose of the entire stock of milo within a reasonable period and it would have taken about 18 months. We found that milo was fast deteriorating and therefore we thought it necessary to dispose of the entire stock as early as possible, especially when milo was not popular with the people. As a matter of fact the response was not encouraging when we tried to push through milo along with wheat in the ration shops because the people were not accustomed to milo. Many people did not know what milo was. In fact there was an impression that it was some sort of maida flour. (Sri P. Ramamurthi ‘It is a name given to a drink also.’) I am told by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that a drink sold in some restaurants had the name ‘milo’. Therefore, Sir, we had to sell away the stocks at the earliest possible moment so that they might not deteriorate and perish. Apart from the loss which the Government might have to incur, it would be a national loss to allow so much stock to deteriorate and go waste. That was why we took the decision in July that milo should be sufficiently subsidized and sold at a cheap and attractive rate and the results showed that the demand went up and up. It became popular and people began to purchase it because it was cheap. I have no doubt, Sir, that in distributing this milo at a subsidized rate there had been certain corrupt practices also in certain places. I concede that all was not well. Complaints were made that there had been unfair dealings by certain merchants in purchasing milo at the subsidized rate and selling it at a higher price. I do agree that it had taken place in certain places. In spite of all this, I wish to say that people were able to get milo at the subsidized rate, in most of the places. The off-take had been most pronounced in the famine and drought-affected and other distress areas, especially Chittoor where a record quantity of milo was sold. Besides, we gave 50 per cent of the subsistence loan in the form of milo. So, Sir, in that way we had been able to dispose of the entire stock of 140,000 tons of milo. Sir, I also claim on the floor of the House that by subsidizing and selling milo at a reduced price, we have been able to stabilize the prices of other millets and also of rice to some extent.

“ The next question is what should be the policy of the Government for 1953 in the light of the situation prevailing now and on that I expect suggestions from hon. Members. Before I proceed to deal with the policy to be pursued in 1953, I would like to give certain figures regarding the forecast of the production of rice and other millets in our State.

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“ As the House is aware, and as you are aware, Sir, the south-west monsoon has been a complete failure this year. It has been a phenomenal feature this year; and even during the last six years when there had been drought, the south-west monsoon had not failed us to the extent to which it has failed us this year. It is said that in the twentieth century this is a record failure of rainfall, as far as the south-west monsoon is concerned. If we want to search for a precedent of the failure of the south-west monsoon of such magnitude, I understand we have to go some 77 years or so back, i.e., somewhere in 1890 or so, at the end of the nineteenth century when there was such a phenomenal failure of the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon also unfortunately did not come in proper time; but Nature was kind enough and we are just having the rains. But at the same time, not only the rains came, but along with rains, something else also, the high winds came and the gale caused great destruction in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. Fortunately, the paddy crops have not been affected to any very great extent, except in cases where sea-water has rushed in and inundated the fields. But plantain crops, which are also food crops, and sugarcane crops, and some other food crops have been completely devastated, and what would be the effect of that, it is rather premature to judge now. When we get a full picture of the entire damage caused in those two districts, perhaps then we will be able to evaluate the damage with reference to the food value of it. Even with reference to rice, because of the failure of the south-west monsoon and also because of the late coming of the north-east monsoon, it has very much decreased the prospects, so far as rice production is concerned. I have got here the latest figures with regard to the estimates, which I am afraid are not very encouraging. I shall again give certain figures. After taking into consideration the belated north-east monsoon, the latest estimates are as follows. The advance estimates for 1952-53 have been revised, and they are far below the average figure for the three years ending 1951-52. ”

Area under rice—

Average for the three years ending 1951-52, 10,115,000 acres.

Advance estimate for 1952-53, 9,825,500 acres.

This shows a decrease of 289,500 acres.

Millets and other grains—

Average for three years ending 1951-52, 11,614,600 acres.

Advance estimate for 1952-53, 11,186,300 acres.

The difference is 418,300 acres.

“ As far as the estimated production in terms of paddy is concerned, these are the figures :—

Average for the three years ending 1951-52 4,045,000 tons., As I have pointed out, during the last three years ending 1951-52, there has been a record fall from 5 to 4 million tons. The average

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for three years is therefore 4,045,000 tons. Advance estimates for 1952-53 goes further down to 3,762,000 and as between them, the difference is 283,000 tons.

“ Again, as regards millets and other grains—

Average production for three years ending 1951-52, 2,139,500 tons.

“ Advance estimates for 1952-53, 1,762,200 tons, the difference being 377,300. So, this year production is going to be much less than what the average was for the three years ending 1951-52. But fortunately enough, there have been good rains in many of the districts, especially in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and also to a certain extent in Chittoor. In these districts I understand that almost all the tanks have been filled up. (Sri K. Vinayakam: ‘I hear that some of them have breached and much water has been lost.’) There is no use generalising; one breach in one place does not mean that everywhere breaches have occurred. I do not know, whether my friend wishes for it or whether what he says is really a fact. Anyway, Sir, let us take courage and let us be encouraged by the fact that the tanks are full; and even though there might have been breaches in some cases because some of the tanks became over-full, that will not change the actual pattern or conditions in these districts. If we take the short-term crop of paddy, I may say the Agricultural department is taking sufficient interest in this matter. The paddy seed which will grow during this season will be supplied to the farmers and I am sure a good crop which will be more than what we have had all these years can be expected, especially in places where we have sufficient water, and we will have increased production to a certain extent. This rain may also retrieve the millet crops which are withering. So, even though the picture is not quite as bad as is represented here, it is still bad enough. We have taken into consideration all these factors and formulated our policy accordingly. As far as the Government are concerned, we have decided that for the year 1952-53, we should put a sort of levy and procure about 2 lakhs of tons of rice for meeting emergencies. It is not after all a new policy and it is not a new decision taken now. Even when we announced our policy in June last, we said that about 1½ lakhs of tons of rice should be procured by an easy levy system and that should be a buffer or emergency stock to meet difficult situations arising in any particular place. But in view of the present circumstances, we have decided that it should be in the order of 2 lakhs of tons. As far as millets are concerned, the procurement of millets had always been very difficult; and even during a very good year, it has not been possible to procure more than 5 per cent of the production; in fact, it has always been in the order of about 1 to 2 per cent, so far as procurement of millets is concerned. Procurement of millets has been given up as early as 1950. It was always found difficult to procure millets because a large number of small pattadars owned millet-producing lands. Therefore we have confined our procurement operations to paddy only, and we have fixed a target of 2 lakh tons.

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We have passed a Levy Procurement Order for this purpose. There has been some criticism of the order to the effect that the quota fixed is very high and that it will cause difficulty to landowners. We have so worked out the slab as to see that no difficulties are caused to landowners. But representations have been made that it will cause some difficulty. Therefore we have called for reports from the Collectors and we will reconsider the matter in the light of these reports. The quantity that a landowner will be asked to deliver under the levy system may perhaps in certain cases be a little more than what he was delivering during the control period under the intensive procurement system. Under the intensive procurement system, many big landowners were evading to deliver the prescribed maximum in some way or other. I know what was happening in the Coimbatore district. The landowners said that they had leased out some of their lands for cash rent and that they could not be expected to procure paddy from their tenants and deliver it to the Government. That was the attitude they adopted and somehow managed by delivering a small quantity to the Government. Under the levy system, 5 acres have been completely exempted, and landowners have to pay at the rate of so many bags per acre on the extent in excess of 5 acres and a slab system has been adopted. Big landowners are likely to grumble under this system. My own view is that they have been enjoying certain advantages and that they should be able to deliver the prescribed quantity. The order is likely to create some difficulties in certain areas. I am prepared to go into them and see whether they cannot be removed. That is why we have called for reports from the Collectors. We will carefully scrutinize those reports and if there are any difficulties, we will try to remove them.

“ It has been stated in certain quarters that we are discriminating between Andhra and Tamil areas. Unfortunately this Andhra-Tamil prejudice pervades every aspect, and it is taken advantage of by the people. We have fixed the target like this. We have taken the average of the quantity procured during the last three years. It is in the order of 6·8 lakh tons. Now we want to procure 2·5 lakh tons. I will take the figures at 6 lakh tons and 2 lakh tons respectively for the purpose of easy calculation. We want to procure one-third of the average of the last three years. We have fixed the quota for each district at one-third of the average of the last three years' procurement in that district. I do not think this arrangement works any hardship. We have not been partial to any area; on the other hand, we have been trying to take a fair view. Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit that it is unfair to say that we have been following a policy of discrimination between area and area. As I have already said, if there are cases of real difficulty, we are always prepared to look into them.

“ When we decided on the policy of decontrol, the Food Minister of the Central Government agreed to supply the entire quantity of rice required for Malabar, the Nilgiris and the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara District. The Central Government will be giving 2 lakh tons for the purpose. But we wanted an additional 50,000 tons of rice. We have been told that we could

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have this additional 50,000 tons, but that we will have to pay a higher price of about Rs. 30 per maund as the quantity will have to be imported from abroad."

SRI P RAMAMURTHI :—" What is the other price? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The other price will be about Rs. 18 per maund.

" I am considering whether it is worth while accepting this higher price, and I am prepared to be advised by hon. Members. Since our requirements are more this year because of the fall in production, my own view is that it is worth while accepting even if the price is a little bit high. I feel that we can pool this paddy, the 2 lakh tons that we are going to get for Malabar, the Nilgiris and the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara, and paddy obtained by the internal procurement and sell at the average price.

" As far as millet is concerned, I am afraid we are in a very difficult situation this year. Because of the failure of the south-west monsoon and the late coming of the north-east monsoon, millet production has been very much affected. We have made representations to the Central Government and they have already been reported in the Press. We have represented that, though we have been getting only 2 lakh or 2.5 lakh tons millet annually so far, we will require at least 5 lakh tons this year to supply the needy population in our State. Since the tanks are full, we may expect a good crop of paddy and the people may be able to get rice. We have got to concentrate on the supply of millet at as cheap a price as possible to the poor people. It is no doubt true that even poor people have got accustomed to rice because during the control period they were statutorily entitled to get a certain portion of their ration in the shape of rice. My own view is that it is better that they take to millet. Rice is not as nutritious as millet. I can say this from my personal experience. I do not belong to a very rich family. I can claim to belong to the upper middle class. In my boyhood days, I used to take one rice meal and two millet meals every day. Millet is the usual food of agricultural families in villages. But now the rich and middle class families feel it not respectable or beneath their dignity to take millet. It is all right for rich people who take *curries*, etc., along with rice. But for poor people who take only rice without anything extra, millet is considered better. That is why I want to lay some emphasis on the supply of millet. We have also represented to the Central Government that they should come forward to subsidise the millet that we have asked for so that it can be made available to the poor people at a cheap price.

" As regards wheat, our view is that it should be possible for the people to consume a certain quantity of wheat when we are deficit in rice and millet. The main difficulty, so far as we have been able to study and understand, is that the wheat is sold whole without being broken and people find it difficult to use it for their food purposes. People will be inclined to take it if wheat is broken

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and sold in the shape of sojji or rava. The preparation made out of broken wheat is a common dish in the south. It is known as *uppumavu* in Tamilnad and *uppupindi* in Andhradesa. Broken wheat can also be used for preparing porridge or kanji which is quite common in Malabar. So far as wheat is concerned, price is an important factor. Formerly, it was selling at 9 annas per Madras measure. Now it is selling at 13 to 14 annas per Madras measure, and with the increase in price, consumption has gone down. The price should be made attractive enough so as to be within the reach of the lower middle and the middle classes. That is why we have made representations to the Union Government to supply us wheat at a considerably low price so that we may be enabled to sell it at 9 or 10 annas per Madras measure. With all these quantities, and with the reduction in prices, it should be possible to tide over this difficult period. I am sure we will be able to tide over this difficult period. In this connection, it is my duty, Sir, to express our gratitude and also pay our humble tribute to the Union Food Minister who has always been very helpful to us. Whatever be our requirements, he has given top priority to our requirements. Whenever I said that a certain quantity of foodgrains was required, he saw to it that that was made available to us. Whenever we expressed certain difficulties in the enforcement of certain orders, he said 'as far as you are concerned you can have your own decision and it is not necessary that you should be bound down by the decision of the Union Government'. He has given us a certain amount of freedom on the administrative side also. He has always been helpful, and he has taken a sympathetic attitude. That is why in spite of the decrease in food production, I am optimistic enough that we should be able to tide over the difficult period. I have also to pay my tribute to our Food Department. They have given their advice freely and without any restraint. Whenever we wanted to take a decision, without fear or favour they expressed their opinion. When we took decisions even against their advice, they have faithfully carried out our decision and policy. I am glad to say that as far as the Food Department is concerned, either in the Secretariat or in the Board of Revenue, they have made a very good job of it, and they have carried out our policy efficiently and expeditiously. Here and there there might have been defects. After all nobody can claim perfection. But we always aim at perfection. Whenever defects have been brought to our notice, we have tried to remedy them. The Food department has, in this respect, conscientiously co-operated with us.

"Another thing that I wish to state here is that it is not because of my faith in the Secretariat department and the Board of Revenue that I am optimistic enough. It is mainly because of my faith in the people that they will produce more and more, I am optimistic. I have faith in the people that they will take advantage of every drop of water in the tanks. I am optimistic enough to say that even though our difficulties are great we will be able to tide over them, and I am sure in this task I will have the co-operation of the entire House. Thank you, Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That the food situation in the State be taken into consideration.’

There are about 25 amendments to this motion. Let each hon. Member formally move his amendment, and let it be seconded. Then all the amendments and the motion will be before the House for discussion.”

SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the situation in Vinukonda taluk, Guntur district.” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ in general, Rayalaseema, Nellore and other badly affected areas in particular.” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the food situation in Penukonda and Kadiri taluks, Anantapur district.” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the situation in Krishna district.” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema.” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“ Sir I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with reference to the failure of Government to open sufficient number of fair price shops and supply adequate foodgrains in South Arcot district.” ” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the situation in upland taluks of Guntur district.” ” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the situation in Badvel and Sidhout taluks, Cuddapah district.” ” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with reference to the sufferings the agricultural labour is put to after decontrol in Krishna district and the go-slow policy adopted by the district officials to come to the rescue of the suffering.” ” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to famine conditions and hunger deaths in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.” ” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the horrible famine conditions that are prevalent in Atmakur Constituency, Nellore district.” ” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI K. RAMIAH CHOUDARY :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the famine conditions in Udayagiri taluk and the upper taluks of Nellore district.” ’ ’ ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“ and particularly about the closure of fair price shops in Nellore taluk and the supply of boiled rice to Nellore Town fair price shops at abnormally high rates.” ’ ’ ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the failure on the part of the Government to open gruel centres and to apply the Famine Code in Malabar since the food situation is serious and famine is spreading and even starvation deaths are taking place.” ’ ’ ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMARAJU :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the following :—

(1) abolish the zonal system,

(2) grant exemption from levy collection to those ryots who own either 15 acres wet or 25 acres of dry lands, and

(3) levy at 5 bags per acre on those owning more than the aforesaid limits.” ’ ’ ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to failure of monsoon in Malabar.” ’ ’ ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

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JANAB K. UPPI :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the sufferings of the people in Malabar by the widespread drought caused by failure of rains and the mismanagement of the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in the matter of storing and distribution of foodgrains." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" after decontrol and the negligence of the Government in opening Fair Price Shops forthwith and in not getting the price of paddy and rice to the level of the controlled prices and in view of the unsatisfactory levy procurement order of the Government, dated 19th November 1952." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" in general with special reference to famine conditions in Kurnool district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the distress prevailing in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the situation in West Godavari and other delta areas." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. KUNE RAO :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the upland taluks of West Godavari district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the famine conditions in Pulivendla and Kamalapuram taluks and the rest of Cuddapah district.” ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The motion of the Hon. Minister and the amendments are before the House for discussion. There are as many as seventy hon. Members wishing to take part in the debate. So, I allot ten minutes for each hon. Member and a longer time limit will be allowed for leaders of parties and the Leader of the Opposition. Sri R. Krishnan will now speak.”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഭക്ഷണ സമിതിയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തെ സഹായിക്കുവാൻ തക്കനിലയിൽ പാലക്കാടു താലൂക്കിലെ രണ്ടു വില്ലേജുകളിലുള്ള 112 കൃഷിക്കാരും അവിടെയുള്ള സാധാരണക്കാരും ഒപ്പിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു മെമോറാണ്ടും ഈ സഭയിൽ എനിക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കാനുണ്ട്. വിനിയന്ത്രണത്തിനു ശേഷം പാലക്കാടു നെല്ലിന്റെയും അരിയുടെയും വില യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ എത്രയോ അധികം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് ഈ സഭയെ അറിയിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. വിനിയന്ത്രണത്തിനു മുമ്പ് 70 പാറ വരുന്ന ഒരു വണ്ടി നെല്ലിനു 143 ക. 12 ണ. ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത്—അതായത് കൺടോർ വില—ഇന്ന് അതേ നെല്ലിന് ഒരു വണ്ടിക്കു 300 ക. അധികം ഉറപ്പിക വിലയുണ്ടെന്നതാണ് പാലക്കാട്ടിലെ അനുഭവം. ഇപ്പോൾ വില ഇരട്ടിച്ചിലധികം ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൺടോർ നിലവിലുള്ള കാലത്തു blackmarket ൽ ഒരു വണ്ടി നെല്ലിനു 200 ക. യോളം മാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഇന്ന് അതിലും 100 ക. യാണ് അവിടെ വില വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അങ്ങിനെ decontrol ന്റെ പ്രത്യാഘാതം എന്തെന്നിരിക്കട്ടെ നെല്ലിന്റെ വില വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് മതമേറിയ മലബാറിലെ മിച്ച താലൂക്കായ പാലക്കാടു കുന്നിക്കൊയ്ത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞു തിന്നശേഷം ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിലുള്ള നെല്ലു വിളഞ്ഞു കിട്ടിയിരുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാം സംഭവിച്ച സ്വതന്ത്ര കച്ചവടം നിമിത്തം പാലക്കാട്ടുനിന്ന് അന്യപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു പോയിക്കുഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ സാധാരണക്കാരന്മാരില്ലാത്ത അരിയും നെല്ലും കിട്ടാതില്ല. മുമ്പ് പാലക്കാടു താലൂക്കിൽ ഭാരത വില്ലേജിലും 7-ാം 8-ാം റേക്കർ ക്ലാസ്സുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത് ഇന്ന് ഒന്നും രണ്ടും ആയി ചുരുക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പാലക്കാട്ടെ റേക്കർ പീടികകളിൽ ഉള്ള അരിയാണെങ്കിൽ പൊടിഞ്ഞതും തിന്നാൻ കൊള്ളാത്തതുമാണ് എന്ന് നാട്ടുകാർ പിറുപിറുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. നാട്ടുകാർ ചിലർയായി അരിയും നെല്ലും കിട്ടാതെ വളരെ അധികം വിഷമമുണ്ട്. കാലവർഷത്തിന്റെ കെട്ടുനീക്കം മകരവിള ഉണങ്ങി നശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനെ തുടർന്ന് അവിടെയുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർ അങ്ങേ അററം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിലാണ് ജീവിക്കുന്നത്. കൃഷിക്കാർ പാട്ടം കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വിത്തിനും വല്ലക്കും ഉണ്ണാനും നെല്ലു മരിയുകാതെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ജീവിക്കാണെങ്കിൽ പാട്ടം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ കൂട്ടാക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ് അവരുടെ ആവലാതി. അങ്ങിനെ കൃഷിക്കാരും സാധാരണക്കാരും ആയുള്ള പരിനാധിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഇന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭക്ഷണനയംമൂലം വളരെ അധികം കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ യെല്ലാം ഒരു ചിത്രം ഒരു മെമോറാണ്ടും മുഖേന എന്നെ ഏല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് ഈ സഭ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട് എന്റെ ഈ ചെറു പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.”

(The hon. Member presented a petition.)

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a.m.

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on food questions on former occasions, my attitude no doubt was very much different from the one that I am going to adopt now. It is not because I am supporting the Government but mainly because of the very pleasant change in

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the food policy of the Government for which I had been pleading hard for the last five years. During the last five years I had been pleading for gradual decontrol and it was not given to the previous Ministry to see eye to eye with me and they were not able to comply with my suggestion. It is a redeeming feature of the policy of the Government that, when the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari assumed office, he decided to decontrol food practically in full measure. The success of the policy of decontrol should be appreciated from the way in which the public of this country have received it and have been working it. No doubt, in certain places, as the Hon. the Food Minister has stated, prices have gone up. But we have to consider this fact. When the quantity of rationed rice was reduced from 16 oz. to 6 oz., people began to buy extra rice at higher prices in the black-market. Now, probably they buy the whole quantity of rice they need at a price higher than the former control price but slightly less than the old black-market price. The former black-market price was Rs. 1-12-0 per measure of rice whereas the present open market price is Rs. 1-3-0. Suffice it to say that decontrol has not been a failure. No doubt, prices have risen. But there are many remedies which the Government know. One or two remedies I would like to suggest on this occasion to bring down prices. If only the Government would take such a step as the one I am going to suggest, they could keep the prices always at a reasonable level and also prevent people from going in for rice altogether. The Hon. the Food Minister said that everybody wanted rice and that even people in Rayalaseema, who were formerly accustomed to millet, had now become accustomed to rice and that they also wanted rice. Supposing we are able to supply millet at all places at cheaper and subsidised prices, then people would take to millet-eating and there would not be great demand for rice. I am glad that the Government accept this suggestion. I only want to urge that that policy should be continued and more millet should be got from the Government of India and it should be supplied to the people at subsidised prices. I would not have dealt with the question of rice but for the interruption of the hon. Gentleman Sri Vinayakam who said that I was going to be inconsistent in my view about the food policy. I would like to tell him that there is no inconsistency in my supporting the policy of decontrol for which I had been pleading on the floor of the House for the last five years. I can now say that the Government headed by the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari deserve all our congratulations on the introduction of the policy of decontrol. The success of the measure is to be seen in the light of the fact that other States are also gradually adopting the policy of decontrol. We are now living in a world where everybody wants free trade. Everybody feels that controlled economy is not very good. Economists and statisticians will always ask for controlled economy. But I belong to that group of financiers and economists who feel that free trade is the best policy and that supply and demand will adjust themselves. There is a limit to the theories of book economists and statisticians also. We must take their advice but, at the same time, we must not follow their policy. We must only accept the statistics prepared by them if they are correct and not be guided by them.

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I want to utter a note of warning to the Finance Minister of the Government of India, Sri Deshmukh, who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of many controls in this country. If only the policy adopted by the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari is adopted by the Government of India in a larger measure in many spheres of activity, I have no doubt it will be for the good of the people. Even with regard to the problem of handloom weavers, I should like to say definitely that it is the policy of control followed by the Government of India that is responsible for this kind of restricted business. All over the world, everybody wants free trade. Everybody is anxious that control should be relaxed here and there. Now that we have relaxed control in one sphere, it is an indication that it can be relaxed in other spheres also. If the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari had been at the head of affairs in Delhi at the present time, he would have adopted the policy of decontrol for the entire country and it would have been a success. I want the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari to tell the Union Finance Minister, Sri Deshmukh, that if the policy of decontrol is adopted, it would show results gradually, if not immediately.

I am very glad that at a time when the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari is in favour of decontrol, the Food Ministry in Delhi is presided over by Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who sincerely agrees with him on the question of decontrol. That is why things are moving smoothly. I join in the chorus of thanks given by the Food Minister of Madras to the Food Minister and Food Ministry in Delhi. The Food Ministry have done their best all these years but they have not been able to adopt the policy of decontrol. But now that Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has been able to agree with the policy of the Madras Government, let us hope that it will be adopted throughout India by and by.

“Because of the time-limit fixed by you, Sir, I have to speak so fast. When I am referring to the Government of India, I should like to mention one thing. The Government of India are expected to give millet and rice to us. But what is the use of that? The Government of India must be asked to give subsidy. Our Food Minister carefully avoided saying how much money the Government of India are giving as subsidy. Probably they are not giving any money as subsidy. I hope, in his reply to the debate at least, the Hon. the Food Minister will tell us how much is going to be given as subsidy for the next year by the Government of India. Without subsidy, millets will not be popular. I want the Hon. the Food Minister to see that subsidised millet is given so that people may take it and take less of rice. If that is done, the price of rice will not go up. This Government must take crores of rupees from the Government of India as subsidy. I would be glad if the Hon. the Food Minister will tell us at the end of the debate what amount of subsidy he expects from them. If they have not promised any subsidy, the House should strengthen the hands of the Food Minister to urge upon the Government of India to grant subsidy for millet distribution in this part of the country.

“The Hon. the Food Minister has no doubt mentioned that 2 lakh tons of rice will be supplied by the Government of India

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from the import quotas. In the newspapers we found that 2½ lakh tons of rice would be supplied by the Government of India. Now, the Hon. the Food Minister says that 2 lakh tons of rice will be supplied at Rs. 18 a maund and another ½ lakh tons of rice at Rs. 30 a maund. I am sure that the Food Minister is of the view that Rs. 30 a maund is not a high price. Therefore, I would ask him to ask not for ½ lakh tons more at Rs. 30 but to ask for more quantity of rice at Rs. 30 a maund. If he gets more, he can strike an average between Rs. 18 and Rs. 30 and supply the whole quantity of rice to the people at that average price. It will certainly be much less than the high price at which rice is being sold now. Therefore, if we get that quantity from the Government of India, we can sell it through the fair price shops at a price slightly higher than the present price, that is, the average struck between Rs. 18 and Rs. 30. Sir, in view of the cyclone in Tanjore, procurement there may not come up to the expectations of the Government. Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon. the Food Minister not only to take advantage of the extra ½ lakh tons of rice but to ask for more. I would also like him to make clear the position with regard to Malabar and the Nilgiris. I think he said that the Government of India had taken the responsibility of feeding the people of Malabar and the Nilgiris. I would like to know whether that responsibility is limited to the 2 lakh tons of rice promised to be supplied or whether it is in addition to that. (Interruption.) The Hon. the Food Minister says that it is limited to the 2 lakh tons promised. So, he has strengthened my hands in pleading for getting more rice. I would like the Hon. Food Minister to straightway ask for about 5 lakh tons of rice from the Government of India. (Interruption.) The hon. Gentleman Sri Raja Chidambaram sitting opposite asks me, 'where is the money?' I may tell him he need not worry about that. He is on the Opposition. If he comes to this side I shall make him understand how we can find money for the purpose mentioned by me. Sir, it is absolutely easy to get money and the hon. Gentleman need not worry about that. If the Government get a large quantity of rice from the Centre they can arrange to supply it through the fair price shops so that the people may not be compelled to purchase rice in the open market at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 or so. I can prove that rice is available in plenty in Asia and if only we take adequate steps even now, we will be able to get all the rice that we want. I understand that in Burma, they have a fine bumper crop and in East Bengal also there is a fine bumper crop so far as rice is concerned. That being the case, I think the Government of India will have no difficulty whatsoever in getting rice from these neighbouring areas. I raised this question with the Food Minister of the Government of India and I learnt that he was in touch with the Burmese Premier, Mr. Thakin Nu on this matter. I was told that the Union Food Minister has asked for about six lakhs of tons and the Burmese Premier has agreed to look into the matter. When the Union Food Minister told me that he was considering the question of sending an official delegation, I replied him that no useful purpose will be served by sending an official delegation and suggested that a delegation on a

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Ministerial level should be sent to Burma. I know the relationship between Burma and India is very cordial and so I have no doubt that our request will very favourably be considered by the Government of Burma. I only want to impress on the Government of India through the Madras Government that they should not delay matters as they have done in the previous year. Already harvests are practically over in Burma and the Madras Government must take up this matter with the Central Government and urge them to send immediately a delegation at Ministerial level to Burma. That delegation must request the Government of Burma to give us at least 5 or 6 lakhs of tons of rice. We should not be satisfied with $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 lakhs of tons. I am making only a very moderate request. I want that we should request only our neighbouring country. I don't say that we should go to the moon or any other distant place. I hope it will be possible for the Government of India to send a Ministerial delegation to Burma and get about 5 to 6 lakhs of tons of rice. (Interruption.) Sir, I am reminded I am too fast. So I request you to be good enough to give me a few more minutes to enable me to speak slowly.

"In pre-war days, Burma used to supply $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons of rice to India and about 4 lakh tons to other countries. Even now I think its exportable surplus will be somewhere between 15 and 16 lakh tons. Out of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons sent to India more than half was imported into South India and about a half or third of it used to come in the shape of broken rice. If we ask our friends from the West Coast they will tell us what a nutritious and important item of food this kanjee, prepared out of broken rice, is! People from Travancore to Mangalore know the value of the broken rice. It is necessary that the Government of India should try to get broken rice also from Burma to the extent of at least 2 lakh tons. With regard to the import of the Burma rice, on several occasions in the past I have told that we cannot get rice from that place through the normal private trade channels, because, the Government of Burma permit rice transactions only at governmental level. This is the proper time for the Government of India to get adequate rice from Burma and they should take immediate steps and should not delay matters.

"Sir, to-morrow I think I will have an opportunity to say a few words regarding the cyclone in Tanjore. So I do not propose to say anything in detail about it just now except to mention one point. The Government have recently introduced the levy procurement system in the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts. Consequent on the cyclone the Government cannot get as much quantity as they might have anticipated. This factor should be borne in mind by the Government when they consider the question of import of foodgrains into this State and when they approach the Government of India for necessary imports. It may be that the Government of Madras may have to reconsider the question of levy procurement so far as those two districts are concerned. Though levy procurement may be all right normally, in the present state

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of affairs one has to consider whether we can get the full quota from these places affected by cyclone. I understand that Nagapattinam and Thiruthurai pundi have been greatly affected and in the case of places like these, the Government may have to slightly reduce the rates. Due to the subsequent rains on the 5th and 6th instant, more damage has been caused. This has also to be taken into consideration. It is heartening to know that the Government are in touch with the situation and are expecting a further report.

“ While we are on this subject, I wish to bring to the notice of this House the acute scarcity conditions in some of the extreme Tamil districts, viz., Pudukkottai division, Ramanathapuram district, portions of Madurai district, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem districts. It is not my desire to scare the House, but it is my duty to bring to the notice of hon. Members the true position in those districts. I am glad that there has been rainfall in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot. But with regard to the other districts which I have just now mentioned, the people are suffering a great lot in those places for want of food and also for want of employment. If rice is sent to those places, people will not be able to buy them as they have no money. So the Government must take up some maramath or minor irrigation work in those places to enable the people in those places to buy the necessary foodgrains. Again, I want to impress on the Government the necessity for sending adequate quantities of millets to those places. Then only the people can be effectively helped. There is no possibility of those places getting rain in the next one or two months. So the people there will experience very great difficulty in the months to come. Sir, I do not want to scare the House by saying that there are starvation deaths in those places. But I feel it is my duty to point out that though there may be no starvation deaths in those districts at the present time, there will be starvation deaths sometime later if the Government fail to take effective steps even now. They must come to the rescue of the people and provide them with adequate quantities of foodgrains, especially, millets. They must also start a number of gruel centres. It is heartening to learn that the Collectors have been given full discretion in the matter of opening gruel centres in trouble-affected areas.

“ In conclusion, I wish to state that with all their good policies there is no earthly use of these fifteen gentlemen sitting in this grand city of Madras. I am really glad to learn that the old and venerable gentleman who is heading the Government of Madras at the present time, has programmed to tour the cyclone-affected areas in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. I should like to take this opportunity to suggest that all the other Ministers should go to the other districts and try to help the people in their period of trouble and distress. Even with regard to the distribution of foodgrains, the Ministers should tour the various places and see whether things are going on as they ought to. I would like the Government to consider this suggestion very seriously. I feel the

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Food Minister and the Revenue Minister must tour the drought-affected areas at least once in a month. Then only the work will go on well and the people will be helped."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" With your permission, Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I want to make this submission. The Raja Saheb was referring to me in his speech. In the previous House, the Raja Saheb used to make certain remarks. At that time, I have heard those remarks of his from the galleries. At that time, he was criticising the food policy of the previous Ministry, and he rightly did it. He is now justifying the policy of the present Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will be given an opportunity to speak. Then he can have his say in the matter."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Government are now closing the gruel centres. As a matter of fact, they have closed a gruel centre in my constituency, which was functioning till recently. That being the case, as far as the Raja Saheb is concerned, I would like to ask, 'Where is his consistency?' That is all, Sir."

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a.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" ఆధ్వర్య, ఇన్ని రోజుల తరవాత మనం తిరిగి ఆహార సమస్యను గురించి చర్చకు పూనుకొనడమనేది చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఆహార సమస్య పరిష్కరింపబడాలని మనమందరముకూడా ఎంతో ఆతुरతపడుతున్నాము కాని ఏ విధంగా ఈ సమస్యను మంత్రిగారు పరిష్కరింపదలచారో తెలియలేదు. మనకు ఈ ఆహారం విషయంలో లోటు ఈ నాటికే కాదని ఎంతో కాలంగా మనము లోటుగానే ఉండున్నామని మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేశారు. మనం ఎల్లకాలం ఇలా లోటుగా ఉండడానికి వీలులేదని నా అభిప్రాయం. మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఆహార ధాన్యాల ఉత్పత్తికి మనం కలసి చేయాలి. ఈ నాడు మనం ఒక్క ఆహారం విషయమయ్యే చర్చించినందువల్ల ప్రయోజనం లేదు. ట్రేడు పరిస్థితులకు, ఆహార సమస్యకు సంబంధం ఉన్నది. ఈ రెండు సమస్యల గురించి చర్చించినప్పుడే మనము సమగ్రమైన చర్యలను కొనసాగించగలమని వాటిని పరిష్కరించుటకు తగిన చర్యలను తీసుకొనుటకు ఆవకాశము కలుగునని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాల గురించి ఉదాహరణగా నా అభిప్రాయాలను తెలియజేస్తాను. గత 7 సంవత్సరములుగా మన రాష్ట్రంలో అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిగాను ఎన్నో పనులు చేస్తున్నామని చెబుతున్నారు. కాని ఫలితం మాత్రం చెప్పకొనలేనింతదేగా లేదు. రెక్కలుగట్టి చూచినట్లయితే ఈ Grow more food scheme ల వల్ల కోట్లాది రూపాయలు ఖర్చయినట్లే కనిపిస్తుందికాని, ఆ ఖర్చుకు తగినంత ప్రతిఫలం కలిగినట్లు కనిపించుటలేదు. ఈ Grow more food స్కీములు కనుక జయప్రదమై ఉండినట్లయితే మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఈనాడు ట్రేడు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడి ఉండేవికావని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. వర్షాలు కురువని కారణంగా మన రాష్ట్రంలో ట్రేడు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినాయి అని చెప్పడం పూర్తిగా సత్యం కాదు. మన రాష్ట్రంలో జూదాధారాలు ఎన్నో ఉన్నాయి. వీటివైన ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించినట్లయితే ట్రేడు పరిస్థితులను శాశ్వతంగా నివారించవచ్చునని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వవారు అధికాహారోత్పత్తికిగాను ఎన్నో కోట్లు ఖర్చు చేశామంటారుకాని ఈనాడు వారు సాధించిన ఫలితమేమీ లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. 1952 వ సంవత్సరంలో ఆహార ధాన్యాల కింద సాగైన ఖామి 1944-45 నాడు సాగులో ఉన్న భూమికన్నా కూడా తక్కువగా ఉన్నట్లు మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేశారు. దీనినిబట్టే Grow more

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[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

food scheme జయప్రదగ కాలేదని ఋజువు చేయవచ్చు. ఈ ఆహార సమస్యను పరిష్కరించినదే పరిపాలనా సౌష్ఠ్యం పెరగదనికూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి.

“ ఇక పోతే టైము పరిస్థితులను శాశ్వతంగా నిర్దేశించడానికి, అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నిర్వహించదలచుకున్న కనులు విమిటని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉన్న ప్రణాళికలేమో తెలియజేయ గోరుతున్నాను. టైమును మరింత తీవ్రరూపం దాల్చకముందే ఈ చర్యలను తీసుకొనవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ ఈనాడు జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులు ఎట్లున్నవో గమనించవలసి ఉంది. కూలీలకు పని దొరకడంలేదు. ఆ నేకమంది పేదవారు పన్నులు వడుకుంటున్న పరిస్థితులు విర్వడి నాయి. మా ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలో పనులు లేక కూలీలు ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు వలసపోతున్నారు. తుంగభద్ర డామ్ వద్దగూ పని దొరుకుతుందేమో అని వెళ్లిన కూలీలకు అక్కడకూడా పనులు లభించడంలేదు. పాటకజనానికి కూలి చేసుకునే అవకాశంకూడా లేకున్నదని గత ఆరు మాసములుగా ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించుకొంటున్నాము. కాని ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎట్టిచర్యలు తీసుకొనలేదు. కమ్యూనిస్టులు పెప్పరుగదా ఎట్టిచర్య తీసుకొనవలసరిం లేదని ప్రభుత్వం ఉపేక్షించినట్లు కనపిస్తుంది. రాజకీయ కారణాలనే దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొని కూలీలకు పని కల్పించడం మానవద్దని ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో పనులు లేక కూలీలు నిరుద్యోగులుగా ఉన్నారు. కొంతమంది తుంగభద్రా డామ్ వద్దగూ పని చేయుటకు తరలి పోయారు. అట్టివారికి కూడా పనులు లభ్యం కావటంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు అనేకమంది కూలీలు ఆదోనిలో పనుల కొరకై వడిగావులు వడుతున్నారు. ఈ వాస్తవ విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించి టైమువల్ల భాదపడుచున్న పేదవారిని అదుకొనవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. టైము పరిస్థితులను తొలగించవలసినట్లే ప్రభుత్వం అందుకు హృదయ పూర్వక మైన కృషి చేయవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అయోజిల్లాలలోని శాసన సభ్యులతో కూడిన ఒక కమిటీని వేసి జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులను చక్కచేయుటకు వారి సలహాలను ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకోవాలి. ఆ కమిటీల సలహాలను ఆచరణలో పెట్టుటకు కూడా ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోవాలి.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ ఇంకొక విషయం చూడండి, ఈనాడు ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో మంచినీటి సౌకర్యం లేక ప్రజలు చాలా బాధపడుచున్నారు. ఇటీవల ఒక గ్రామంలో బావులు లేనందువల్ల ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి వాటి త్రవ్వించవలసినదిగా విజ్ఞప్తి చేసారు కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు విమిచర్యతీసికొనినట్లు లేదు. ఏ ఏ గ్రామములోనుంచి నీటి బావులు లేవో వాటిన్నింటిలో బావులు త్రవ్వించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసియున్నది. ఈ వేసవిలో మా రాయలసీమలో మంచి నీరు దొరకక ప్రజలు ఎంత బాధ పడ్డారో ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియనివిషయం కాదు. కాబట్టి ఇకముందైనను ప్రజానీకం మంచి నీటికై ఇబ్బందులు పడకుండా బావులు త్రవ్వించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొనవలసిన మరల విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

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a.m.

“ ఈ ఆహార విషయమై చర్చిస్తున్న సందర్భంలో దురదృష్టవశాత్తు అగ్ధ తమిళ విభేదాల ప్రసక్తి తేబడుతోంది. ఇది చాలా విచారకరమైనటువంటి విషయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ ఇటుకంటి విభేదాలు ఏవైనా ఉన్నట్లయితే వాటిని పెంచుటకు పనికివచ్చే అగ్ధ ప్రాయాలను వెల్లడించవద్దని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. టైము పరిస్థితులను శాశ్వతంగా నివా

[11th December 1952]

* SRI R. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! சமீபத்தில் பெய்த மழையினால் மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஒருவிதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்படவில்லை. யென்பது நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிந்த விஷயம். ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ராமநாதபுரம், ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர், சாததூர் முதலியதாலுமாகக்களின் நிலைமையைப் பற்றி அனேகமாக மந்திரிகள் எல்லோரும் நன்றாக அறிந்திருக்க முடியும். ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்தம் 32 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் விஸ்தீர்ணத்தில், சாகுபடிக்கு உரித்தானவை 16,20,000 ஏக்கர்களாகும். அவைகளில் கூட சாதாரணமான காலத்தில் 13 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் தான் தான்ய சாகுபடிக்குத் தகுதியானவை. அதில் சராசரி பத்து லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர்களில்தான் சுமாராக ஒரு வருஷத்தில் தான்யச்சாகுபடி செய்து வருவது வழக்கம். சென்ற ஐந்தாறு ஆண்டுகளாக பருவ மழை இல்லாததின்காரணமாக சாகுபடி மிகவும் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. மழை இல்லாத கஷ்டத்தினால் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற யுத்தத்திற்கு முன் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் பர்மா, சிலோன் போன்ற வெளி நாடுகளுக்குச் சென்று கொழில் புரிந்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த நாடுகளின் நிலைமை மிகவும் மாறிவிட்டது. வெளிநாடுகளில் சென்று தொழில் செய்ய தற்காலத்தில் கொஞ்சம்கூட வசதியில்லை. பல ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ஏக்கர்கள் தானியம் சாகுபடி செய்யக் கூடிய நிலங்களில் சாகுபடி செய்தாலும் கூட அனேகமாக பல ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் மழையின்லாததால் அழிந்து போய் விடுகின்றன. மேலும் என்ன உரம் போட்டு சாகுபடி செய்தாலும் அந்த ஜில்லாவின் பெரும்பாலான நிலங்களில் போதமான அளவு அதிக தானியம் விளைவதற்குத் தக்கபடி மண் செழிப்பு இல்லையென்பதை சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். மேலும் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள சில தாலுகாக்களில் ரயத்வாரி முறையும், பல தாலுகாக்களில் ஜமீன் முறையும் இருந்து வந்தது. ஜமீன் தாலுகாக்களில் எல்லாம் பல ஆண்டுகளாகவே எந்தக் குளமும், கண்மாயும் மராமத்து செய்யப்படாமல் விடப்பட்டு விட்டன. அதனால் இன்றைய தினம் போதமான பாசன வசதி அந்தத் தாலுகாக்களில் கிடையாது. மேலும் ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் எந்தவிதமான ஜீவநதியும் கிடையாது. அதனால் பாசனத்திற்கான வசதி எதுவும் கிடையாது. ஆகையால் மழை பெய்யும் காலத்தில் கண்மாய்கள் மராமத்துச் செய்யப்படாத காரணத்தால் தண்ணீர் எல்லாம் தேக்க வைக்க முடியாத நிலைமையில் விணைப் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தது. சென்ற சில ஆண்டுகளில் பல மராமத்து வேலைகள் நடந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் மழை இல்லை. எப்படிப்பார்த்தாலும் ஒரு நாலு லட்சம் ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் தான் நெல் சாகுபடி செய்ய வசதியிருக்கும். கீழ்ப்பக்கத்தில் பரமக்குடி, ராமநாதபுரம், போன்ற இடங்களில் விரிவாக நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே பெரும்பாலும் நெல் பயிரைத் தவிர வேறு எதுவும் பயிரிட வசதி கிடையாது. ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் பயிராகும் நெல் சாகுபடி இந்த வருஷம் மழை சரியாக இல்லாததால் மிகவும் நாசமடைந்து விட்டது. சுமாராக 20 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் கூட பயிரிடப்படவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கையில் இதைக் கொண்டு ஜில்லா பூராவும் சமாளித்துக் கொள்வதென்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான காரியமாகும். மழை பெய்யாவிட்டால் சில இடங்களில் பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைத்து பயிர் செய்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது கிணற்றில் தண்ணீர் வற்றிவிட்டதின் காரணமாகப் பயிர் செய்வது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலைமைக்கு வந்து விட்டது. அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக 1½ லக்ஷம் ஏக்கரா கம்புச் சாகுபடி ஆகும். இந்த வருஷத்தில் அந்த 1½ லக்ஷம்

11th December 1952]

[Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu]

எக்கரா கம்புப் பயிரும் போதுமான மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாகத் தீய்ந்து விட்டது. இதுமாதிரியாக ராமநாதபுரத்தில் மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாகவும், காலம் தவறி மழை ஏற்பட்டாலும் சாகுபடி நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் வியர்த்தமாகிவிட்டன. அதோடு உணவு தானியத்தின் விலை அமோகமாக ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சோளம் 120 பட்டணம் படி, 125 ரூபாயாக இன்றைய தினம் விற்கப்படுகிறது. அரிசி பட்டணம் படி ரூ. 1-4-0, 1-8-0, 1-10-0 ஆக விற்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் ஒன்றை மட்டும் சபையில் நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். தானிய விலைகள் இப்படி அமோகமாக ஏறிக்கொண்டே போனாலும் கூட யாரும் மறுபடியும் கண்ட்ரோல் வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. தற்போது தானியம் வாங்கிக் கொள்வதில் அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்தாலும் கூட கண்ட்ரோல் ஒழிந்தது பற்றி மக்கள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் சந்தேக மடைகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அந்த ஜில்லா மக்களை பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக உடனடியாக சோளம் அதிகமாக இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தார் உடனடியாக குறைந்த விலையில் மக்களுக்குச் சோளம் சப்ளை செய்தாகவேண்டும். இந்த சமயத்தில் இன்னொரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு கையிலிருந்த சோளத்தை கட்டுப்பாடுகள் இன்றி பல பெரிய வியாபாரிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் விநியோகித்த ஒரு பெரிய தவறும் என்றே நான் சொல்லுவேன். அந்த மொத்த வியாபாரிகள் அந்தச் சோளத்தை அதிக விலைக்கு விற்பது அமோகமான லாபத்தை அடைந்து விட்டார்கள், என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அதை உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களும் ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான தவறை மறுபடியும் செய்யக் கூடாது. இனிமேல் அவைகளை கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலமாக விநியோகிப்பதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த மாதிரியாகச் செய்வதற்கு அந்தக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்குப் போதுமான நிதி வசதியும் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்குப் போதுமான அளவு சோளத்தை சப்ளை செய்தால் அதற்குத் தக்க நிதி வசதிகள் அவைகளுக்கு இல்லையென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அதற்குத் தேவையான பணத்தை கூட்டுறவு பாங்கு மூலமாகவோ, அல்லது ரிசர்வ் பாங்கு மூலமாகவோ கிடைப்பதற்குத் தக்க வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அது மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமென நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஐந்தாறு வருஷங்களாக தொடர்ந்தார் போல் மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாக இன்றைய தினம் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளின் கடன் பளு மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. 1946-ம் வருஷத்தில் கடன் இல்லையென்றாலும், இன்றைய தினம் 1940-ம் வருஷத்தில் எவ்வளவு கடன் பட்டிருந்தார்களோ அதைவிட இரண்டு மூன்று மடங்கு அதிகமாக கடன் பளு ஏறியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுக்குத் தக்காவில் கடன் முதலிய உதவி அளித்து அவர்களுக்கு நிலைமையைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். அதோடு கூட அரசாங்கம் மின்சார வசதியை விவசாயத்திற்கு அளிக்கையில் குறைந்த பக்கம் இவ்வளவு ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று (minimum) சார்ஜ் விதித்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கிணறுகளில் எல்லாம் இந்தக் குறைந்த பக்கப் பணத்திற்கு ஏற்ற மின்சார சக்தியைக் கூட உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளக் கூடிய அளவிற்கு போதுமான தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது. அதனால் அவர்கள் மின்சார சக்தியை அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ள முடிவதில்லை. மின்சார இலாக்காக்காரர் குறைந்த பக்கப் பணத்தை வசூல் செய்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இன்றைய தினம் சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு மின்சாரம் உபயோகம் ஆகிறதோ அந்தப் பணத்தை மட்டும் வசூல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அது மிக மிக அவசியமாகும். அதோடு நல்ல விதைகளை காலாகாலத்தில் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். வேலையில்லாத மக்களுக்குக் கஞ்சிக் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அது நல்லதல்ல. அந்த நிலைமை வரவேண்டாம். அந்த நிலைமை வராத வழியில் நாம் எல்லா நிவாரண நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுத்தாகவேண்டும். அதற்கு உதவியாக வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிற விவசாயக் கூலி

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a.m.

[Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder] [11th December 1952]

உணவு கொடுக்கப் படுகிறது, மோசமான உணவு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று வெறுத்தார்கள். உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றவர்களும் தங்களுக்கு அதிகமான தொந்தரவு இருப்பதாகவும் நினைத்தார்கள். பொது ஜனங்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் திருப்தி இல்லாமல் இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது இந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டின் புது உணவு Policyயைக் கண்டு எல்லோரும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இந்த Policyப்படி decontrol செய்தவுடன் ஊரெல்லாம் கூட்டங்கள் போட்டு இதை மெச்சுகிறார்கள். இதை திருப்தியாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள். ஆனால் விலைவாசி உயர்ந்து போயிற்று. இதைத் தான் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், நாம் கேட்கிறோம். விலைவாசி உயர்ந்துதான் இருக்கிறது. முன்பு கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்து இருந்ததோ அவ்வளவு இப்பொழுது உயரவில்லை. குறைவாகத் தான் உயர்ந்து இருக்கிறது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அதிகம் விலை கொடுத்தாலும் கூட நல்ல தான்யம் செளகரியமாக கிடைப்பதை எல்லோரும் கண்டு மெச்சுகிறார்கள். சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த உணவு Policy ரொம்பவும் வரவேற்கத் தக்க விஷயம்.

“இப்பொழுது கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் பெய்த மழை சரியாகப் பெய்யவில்லை. கொஞ்சம் அங்கும் இங்கும் தான் பெய்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன்பு ரொம்பவும் பஞ்சமாக இருந்த இடங்களில் இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதற்காக பல காரியங்கள் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. அது கொஞ்சம் கூட போதவில்லை. அங்கே சில இடங்களில் மாத்திரம் பஞ்சம் என்று நினைத்து சில காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பல இடங்களில் நதி பாசனம் இல்லாத இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதுவும் அதிகமான இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் ஒரு சில தாலுகாக்களில் மாத்திரம் அதாவது தாராபுரம், உமேலைப்பேட்டை, பல்லடம் முதலிய இடங்களில் இந்த பஞ்ச நவாரண வேலைகளைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல மேட்டுப்பாங்கான இடங்களிலும் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று இந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து உத்தரவு அனுப்பிக் வேண்டும். அங்கே பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு சில காரியங்களைச் செய்யச் சொல்லி கலெக்டரும் எழுதி இருந்தார். அமராவதி ப்ராஜக்ட் ஏற்படும் இடத்தில் நிறைய பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் அந்த ப்ராஜக்ட் வேலையை உடனடியாக எடுத்து நடத்தி பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையாய் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் கலெக்டர் எழுதி இருந்தார். அந்த ப்ராஜக்ட்டுக்காக ஏற்கனவே 6 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வசூல் செய்யப்பட்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு ரூ. 600, 700 என்று கொடுப்பதாக ஒத்துக் கொண்டார்கள். அந்த வேலையை உடனடியாக எடுத்து வேலை செய்தால் இடண்டு தாலுகாக்களாகிய தாராபுரம், உமேலைப்பேட்டை பிரதேசங்களை பஞ்சம் இல்லாமல் செய்து விடலாம். அதற்காக அந்த ஏரியாவில் இருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் ஏற்கனவே ஆறு லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பணத்தை வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டு வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்காமல் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் கெட்ட பெயராக இருக்கும். ஆகவே கவர்ன்மெண்டார் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையாக அதை எடுத்துச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“தவிர உமேலைப்பேட்டை டவுனில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. பக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் ஷண்முக நதியிலிருந்து ரயிலில் இருபது ஆயிரம் காலன் தண்ணீரை டவுனுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து ஜனங்களுக்கு சப்ளை செய்கிறார்கள். அதை ஜனங்கள் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் அமராவதி திட்டத்தை எடுத்து வேலை செய்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். பல இடங்களில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் போதாது. 500-க்கு மேற்பட்ட கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு பட்டணம் படி. தான்யத்தில் 14 பேர்களுக்கு கஞ்சி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதனால் கொடுக்கப்படும் கஞ்சி போதவில்லை. இரண்டு டம்ளர் கஞ்சிதான் கிடைக்கிறது. அது போதாது. அதை இன்னும் அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். தவிர இப்பொழுது ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் நியாயவிலைக் கடைகள் போதாது இன்னும் அதிகமாக உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். மனையாளம், கோயம்புத்தூர்

11th December 1952] [Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder]

போன்ற ஜில்லாக்கள் மிகவும் பற்றாக்குறை பிரதேசங்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அங்கு அதிகமான நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் உண்டாக வேண்டும். இதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக பூர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்த ஜில்லாவில் நதியிலிருந்து போகும் வாய்க்கால் பிரதேசங்களை தவிர மற்ற இடங்களில் இந்த கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும். தவிர ஜனங்களுக்கு நியாய விலைக் கடைகளுக்குப் போய் வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லை. பண வசதி இல்லை. அதற்காக பல இடங்களில் பல வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும். வேலைகளை ஆரம்பித்தால் எட்டணை, நாலணை கூலிக்கும் ஆள்கள் வருகிறார்கள். அவ்வித பஞ்சம் அங்கு இருக்கிறது. கேரயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் கடனும் வாங்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். 150 அல்லது 200 அடி ஆழம் வெட்டினாலும் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காது. கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இருந்த போது தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சி வேலை செய்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாததால் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லை. அங்கே நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் கிடையாது. தான்யம் வாங்கப் போதிய பண வசதி இல்லை. அதனால் பல இடங்களில் வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHI NAICKER:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் 12-10
அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது உணவு நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பது சர்க் p.m.

காருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதிலும் மதுரை ஜில்லா பழனி தாலுக்காவில் உணவு நிலைமை மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதென்பது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், உணவு இலாகாவிற்கும் பல மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பே நான் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். முக்கியமாக மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பெரியார் ப்ராஜெக்ட் இருப்பதின் காரணமாக மதுரை ஜில்லா பூராவிற்குமே அதனால் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்துவிடலாம் என்று கருதிக் கொண்டு சர்க்கார் மதுரை ஜில்லாவை சரிக்கட்டிக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஜில்லாவென்று பிரகடனம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாகப் பிரகடனம் செய்தது தவறு, அந்தப் பெரியார் திட்டத்தினால் மதுரை ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போதுமான தானியங்கள் எல்லாம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அந்த ஜில்லாவின் தேவைக்கு மற்ற ஜில்லாக்கள் தான் உதவிசெய்ய வேண்டிய நிலைமை இன்றைய தினம் இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக நிலக்கோட்டை தாலுக்காவில் உற்பத்தியானே தான்யப்பொருள்கள் கள் மதுரையில் வாசம் செய்கின்ற மதுரை வாசிகளுக்கு மாத்திரம் தான் போதுமானதாக இருக்குமே தவிர மற்றவர்களுக்கு அதனால் பயனில்லை. ஆகையினால் தன் ஜில்லாவின் தேவை பூராவையும் மதுரை ஜில்லா உற்பத்தி செய்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லைவென்பதை முதலில் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ வி. கே. பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் அவர்கள் வெகு அழகாக கோவை ஜில்லா, பொள்ளாச்சி தாலுக்காவைப் பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். அவர் சொன்னதைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் அதிகமாக பழனி தாலுக்காவில் நிலைமை இருப்பதாக நான் கருதுகிறேன். விவசாயச் செலவுகள் மிக அதிகமாகப் போய்விட்டன. பஞ்ச நிலைமையைச் சமாளிக்க சில இடங்களில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஆனால் அதனால் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா உதவியும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சற்றுப்பெரியார்களே செய்து கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது ரோடு மார்க்கத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களின் வழியாக அவரை அழைத்துச் சென்று காட்டு கிறார்களே தவிர மக்கள் வேலையின்றி, உணவின்றித் தவிக்கும் இடங்களுக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்வதே கிடையாது. பழனி, திண்டுக்கல் போன்ற தாலுக்காக்களில் ஏதோ ஒரு பக்கத்தில் சென்று பார்த்தால் மட்டுமே போதாது. ஒரு தொகுதியின் முழு பக்கமும் சென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். நமது சர்க்காரின் யோசனைப்படி மத்திய சர்க்கார் நமது மாகாணத்தில் ரேஷனை எடுக்க ஒப்புக் கொண்டதற்கு மிகவும் மக்கள் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ரேஷன் எடுத்தபின் சர்க்கார் போதுமான அளவு முன் ஜாக்கிரதையுடன் விலைகள் ஏறாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளத் தவறிவிட்டதாக எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கிறது. என்னதான் மலிவுக் கடைகள் மூலமாக தான்யம் சப்ளை செய்தாலும் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் போய்ச் சேருவதில்லை. அதனால் அதிகமாக மைலோ, கோதுமை போன்ற தானியங்களைச் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். போதுமான அளவு சப்ளை செய்வதில்லை. ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு 5 மூட்டை, 10 மூட்டை என்று வந்தால் மூட்டை வந்த சிறிது நேரத்திற்குள் தீர்ந்து விடுகிறது. மைலோ போன்றவைகள் மக்களுக்கு தேவை இருந்தும் போது

[Sri K. S. Lakshmipathi Naicker] [11th December 1952]

மான அளவு சப்ளை செய்யப்படுவதில்லை கிராம மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்திக்கு தக்கபடி தானியங்களை நாம் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும் கோதுமை இப்பொழுது சப்ளை செய்தாலும் கூட முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட இப்பொழுது விலை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதோடு நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு அதை எப்படி பக்குவம் செய்வது என்று தெரியவில்லை. மேலும் கோதுமையைப் பக்குவம் செய்ய நெய், எண்ணை போன்ற பதார்த்தங்கள் வேறு அதிகமாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவேதான் பெரும்பாலான ஏழை விவசாய மக்கள் இதை வாங்குவது கிடையாது. உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னது போல உடைத்த கோதுமையைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் கஞ்சி காச்ச வாங்கிக் கொள்வார்கள். அது மிகவும் வெற்றி கரமாக நடக்குமென நம்புகிறேன். பழனி தாலுக்காவிலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் இன்றைய தினம் கத்தாழையைச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக நெருஞ்சித் தழை, மாவுலிங்க மரங்களின் தழைகளை யெல்லாம் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். மரங்கள் இன்றைய தினம் மொட்டையாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த மரதிரியான கோர உணவுப் பஞ்சம் அந்தந்த தாலுக்காக்களில் தாண்டவமாடுகிறது. சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் உணவு சப்ளை செய்தாக வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு தானியத்தை அந்தத் தாலுக்காவிற்கு அனுப்பினாலும் கூட இன்றையதினம் அவர்களிடம் வாங்கும் சக்தி கொஞ்சம் கூட கிடையாது. முதன் முதலில் அவர்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தியை உண்டு பண்ணவேண்டும். அதற்காக வேலை செய்ய தயாராய் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் வேலை கொடுக்கும்படியாக சர்க்கார் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். ஐந்து மைல், நாலு மைல் என்று ஒரே நாளில் முடியக்கூடிய ரோடு வேலைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் பெரிய பெரிய ரோடுகளை எல்லாம் போடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகையால் ஆண்களும், பெண்களும் அதிக நாள் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய பெரிய ரோடுகளை எல்லாம் போடவேண்டும்.

“ முக்கியமாக மதுரை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பழனி தாலுகா பஞ்சத் தால் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறது. சிலர் இறந்து வருகிறார்கள். உணவு கிடைக்காமல் தழைகளைத் தின்னிறார்கள். இதைச் சமூகிக் வேண்டியது சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகும். ஏதோ மழை பெய்துவிட்டது, உணவு நிலைமை சரியாகி விடுமென்று நினைத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது மழை பெய்ததினால் குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் நிரம்பியிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளுக்கு விதைகள் போன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவியை யெல்லாம் செய்தால் உணவு உற்பத்தி வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்காமல் காப்பாற்ற முடியுமே தவிர இல்லாவிட்டால் முடியாது. இதில் சர்க்கார் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-20
p.m.

* SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:—“கனம் உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த உணவு கொள்கை சம்பந்தமாக சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்கார் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியபடி, குறிப்பாக கனம் ராஜா ஸர் முத்தய்யா செட்டியார், கனம் கிருஷ்ணசாமி நாயுடு இப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் பேசியபோது சர்க்காருடைய உணவு கொள்கை மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று கூறினார்கள். உணவு மந்திரி கனம் சி. சப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கூறியபோது கூட தலைவதியை பார்க்க வேண்டும். அவர் புள்ளி விவரங்களை நிறையக் கொடுத்து பிறகு கடைசியாக சொன்னபோது இந்த உணவு விஷயம் பொறுத்த வரையில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு பிரச்சனை வெற்றி விஷயம் பொறுத்த வரையில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு பிரச்சனை வெற்றி கரமாக பைசல் செய்ய முடியும். அதுவும் நிச்சயமாக முடியுமென்று இருக்கிறேன் என்று கூறினார். முதலில் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களின் புள்ளி விவரங்களை மட்டும் கவனத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து இதில் வெற்றி பெற முடியுமா என்பதை சர்க்கார் தரப்பின் விவாதத்தின் இறுதியில் பதில் சொல்லட்டும். சாதாரண காலத்தில் நமது உணவு பற்றாக்குறையை அவர் எடுத்துக்காட்டினார். அவ்விதம் ஐந்து லட்சம் டன் என்று உணவு மந்திரி பேசுகிறபோது எடுத்துக் கூறினார். அதன் பிறகு நூறுக்கு பத்து சத விசதம் ஐந்து தொகை பெருகி இருக்கிறது என்றும் கூறினார். சாதாரண காலத்தில் ஐந்து லட்சம் டன் உணவு பற்றாக்குறை என்றால் ஐந்து தொகை அதிகரித்திருக்கும் போது, அதாவது பத்து சத விசதம் அதிகரித்து இருக்கும்போது

11th December 1952]

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

குறைந்த பட்சம் ஒன்பது லட்சம் டன் குறிப்பாக தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஒன்பதும் ஐந்தும் பதினாலு லட்சம் டன் உணவு இன்றைக்கு பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியும். இன்றைக்கு பற்றாக்குறை இருப்பது அரிசி குறைந்திருப்பதால். அத்துடன் புன்சை தான்யம், அதாவது சோளம் பத்து லட்சம் டன் பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது. இதுவும் கிட்டத்தட்ட அவ்வளவு குறைந்து இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஜனத்தொகை பெருக்கத்தில் அதுவும் எழு லட்சம் டன் குறைந்து இருக்கிறது. ஆக பதினாலும் பதினேழும் ஆக 31 லட்சம் டன் உணவு குறைந்து இருக்கிறது. முன் கண்ட ரோல் இருந்த காலத்தில் என்ன இருந்தது என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். அதிலிருந்து சப்ளை அண்டு டிமாண்டை இந்த பிரச்சனையின் மூலம் தீர்க்க முடியுமா? ஆகவே இந்த கண்ட்ரோல் எடுபட்டது வெற்றிகரம் என்று கூறினால் அன்றைக்கு 16 லட்சம் டன் துண்டு விழுவானேன், இன்று 31 லட்சம் டன் துண்டு விழுவானேன். உணவு உற்பத்தி பொருளாதார நிபுணரைக் கொண்டு இதற்கு பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதிருஷ்ட வசமாக நமது நிதி மந்திரிக்கு பொருளாதார நிலைமை தெரியும். ராஜ்யத்தின் உணவு மந்திரி, ராஜ்யத்தின் நிதி மந்திரி இன்றைக்கு பெரிய பொருளாதார வரிசையில் இடம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார். ஆதம் ஸ்மித்தைப் போல் அவரும் அந்த வரிசையில் இடம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார். இடம் பெறப்போகிறார் 16 லட்சம் டன் பற்றாக்குறையை சரிக்கட்ட முடியாத நிலையில் இருந்தபோது இப்பொழுது 31 லட்சம் டன் துண்டு விழுந்திருப்பதை எப்படி சப்ளை அண்டு டிமாண்டு மூலம் சரிக்கட்டப் போகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் இந்த பிரச்சனை வெற்றிகரணு விடுமா என்பதை இறுதியில் பதிலளிக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் பதில் சொல்வார்கள் என்றே நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலிருப்பவர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள், மாகாணம் பூராவும் பஞ்சத்தில் அடிபடுகிறது என்று. அன்ன விசாரம் அதுவே விசாரம் என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்ல வேண்டிய நிலையில் காரணம் என்ன என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். இந்தக் கொள்கை வெற்றி பெறவில்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். வர வர மோசமான நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. பிச்சைக்காரர்களைப் பற்றி நேற்று விவாதம் நடந்தபோது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஒரு உண்மையைக் கூறினார். பிச்சைக்காரர்களை நியூசன்ஸ் என்று சொன்ன போது அவர்களை அப்படி சொல்லக் கூடாது என்றும் அவர்களை சமுதாய அறிகுறி (Symptom) என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். ராஜாஜி ஆட்சியில், காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில், இந்த செங்கோல் ஆட்சியில் சமுதாயம் இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. பெரிய பெரிய மக்கள் இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கையொடிந்து பிச்சை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆட்சிக்கு வரும்போது ஊரில் பிச்சைக்காரர்களே இல்லையா?”

*** SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—**“ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சிக்கு முன்பும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். திருவள்ளூர் காலத்திலிருந்து பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு முன்பிருந்தும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் திருவள்ளூர் காலத்தில் இருந்தவர்கள் எப்படி இருந்தார்கள் என்று கவனிக்கவேண்டும் :

‘இரந்தும் உயிர்வாழ்தல்

வேண்டின் பரந்து

கெடுக உலகியற்றி யான்’

என்று வள்ளுவர் சொன்னதை ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த ஐந்து வருஷமாகவும் அதற்கு முன்பும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆட்சிக்கு வந்து இந்த ஒரு வருஷ காலத்தில் திருவள்ளூர் காலத்திய பிச்சைக்காரர்களைவிட, சங்ககாலத்திய பிச்சைக்காரர்களைவிட, தேவார காலத்திய பிச்சைக்காரர்களைவிட, வட நாட்டு ஆட்சிகாலத்து பிச்சைக்காரர்களைவிட, 150 வருஷ காலமாக பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி நடந்துவந்த காலத்தில் உள்ள பிச்சைக்காரர்களைவிட இந்த காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுடைய ஐந்து வருஷ ஆட்சியில் குறிப்

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

[11th December 1952]

பாக் ராஜாஜி காலத்திய ஆட்சியின் பிச்சைக்காரர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையைப் பார்க்கும்போது 'இரந்தம் உயிர் வாழ்தல் வேண்டின் பரந்து கெடுக உலகியற்றி யான்' என்பது ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. இன்றைக்கு மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பிச்சைக்காரர்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது நேற்று வரையில் மிகச் சிறந்த வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திவிட்டு இன்றைக்கு செளகர்யமாக இருந்தவர்கள் வர வர பிச்சைக்காரர்களாகிவிட்டார்கள். இதை அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு நான் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். ஆனால் முன்பு பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இல்லையென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களின் ஆட்சியில் பிச்சைக்காரர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை குறைந்திருக்கவேண்டும். மக்கள் ஆட்சியில் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் குறைந்திருக்கவேண்டும். குறைந்து இருக்கிறதா என்று இன்று இருக்கும் சூழ்நிலையைப் பார்த்தால் அது இல்லை. யதார்த்தமாய் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நடைமுறையில் அவர்கள் பன்மடங்கு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கு சென்றாலும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள். நல்ல மக்கள் பிச்சைக்காரர்களாகிவிட்டார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலை இப்பொழுது நாட்டில் வந்திருக்கிறது. பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் அதிகரித்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் உணவு கொள்கை மோசமாக இருக்கிறது, பொருளாதார கொள்கை மோசமாக இருக்கிறது, பஞ்ச நிலை மோசமாக இருக்கிறது, இதையெல்லாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஒரு பக்கத்தில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வெற்றி பெற்றுவிட்டது நிச்சயம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மறு பக்கம் பஞ்சம் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவர்களுடைய ஜில்லாக்களில் முன்னிவிட பொருளாதார நிலைமை ஆழமாக இருக்கிறது, உணவு நெருக்கடி ஆழமாக இருக்கிறது, பஞ்சம் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது, என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் உணவு கொள்கை வெற்றிகரமாகிவிட்டது என்று முன்னுக்குப்பின் முரணாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்குமேல் உணவு மந்திரி, நிதி மந்திரி இந்த கண்டிரோலை எடுத்தால் வெற்றிகரமாக இருக்கிறது, அந்தமுறையில் அதை அமுல் நடத்துகிறோம் என்றும் சப்ளை அண்டு டிமாண்ட் வெற்றிகரமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும், அதற்கு வேண்டிய புள்வி விவரங்களையும் அவர் எடுத்துக் காட்டினார். இன்றைய நிலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் உணவு நிலை எவ்வளவு தூரம் வெற்றியடைந்திருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியும். அது நாளுக்கு நாள் மோசமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது என்பதைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். ஏற்கனவே கொள்கை வெற்றிகரமாக இல்லாதபோது இப்போது எப்படி இருக்கும்? 'பரந்து கெடுக உலகியற்றி யான்' என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இன்னும் பொது மக்கள் பிச்சை எடுக்கிறார்கள். திருவள்ளூர் காலத்தில் இருந்ததுபோல் இல்லை. மக்களிடத்தில் இப்பொழுது வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லை. மக்களுடைய கருத்தைக்கேட்டு இந்தப் பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து அவர்களை விடுவித்து அவர்களை நல்ல நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அவர்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடுகிறார்கள் என்பதை அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். மீண்டும் அரைகூவலை விடுகிறேன். இன்னும் அவர்கள் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளவில்லை. இவ்வளவு நாளும் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். மோசமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது, படுமோசமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. சப்ளை அண்டு டிமாண்டை உபயோகித்து இந்த கண்டிரோல் வெற்றியாகிவிட்டது என்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லப்போகிறார். அனுபவம் அவர் பக்கத்தில் இல்லை. பிரத்யட்ச வாழ்க்கை அவர் பக்கத்தில் இல்லை. கண்ணுக்கு முன்னால் இருப்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நிலைமை மோசமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. மேலும் மேலும் உணவு கொள்கை வெற்றிபெறவில்லை. மேலும் மேலும் மேலும் நிலைமை வேலை இல்லா திண்டாட்டம், மேலும் மேலும் பட்டினி பட்டாளம் மேலும் மேலும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் பட்டாளம், மேலும் மேலும் பட்டினிச் சாவு, நிலைமை இவ்விதம் இருந்தும் அவர்கள் கொள்கையில் ரொம்பவும் பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரே பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் மேலும் பஞ்சம், படு பஞ்சம் இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுடைய கொள்கை வெற்றி பெற்றுவிட்டதா என்று நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன். அவர்களுடைய கொள்கையை திருத்தி அமைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இன்னும் போகப்போக நிலைமை மோசமாகிவிடும். சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கை எவ்வளவு நாளைக்கு எவ்வளவு அளவில் வெற்றி கண்டுவிட்டது என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய பேச்சு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

11th December 1952]

*SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA:—“సభాపతి, రాష్ట్రము 12-30 P.m.
 మొత్తముమీద 8 ఏళ్లుగా ఈ కంట్రిబ్యూట్ పోవాలని చాలా సంవలసముచేశాము. మా
 పార్టీ వాగ్దానంకా, దేశము మొత్తముమీద అన్ని వర్గములవారు ఈ విషయమే పెద్ద
 సంవలసముచేయడము జరిగింది. ఏలాగో ఒకలాగున ఇప్పటికైనా ఈ కంట్రిబ్యూట్ తొల
 గించినందుకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి ముఖ్యంగా ప్రధానమంత్రికి మా కృతజ్ఞతాపూర్వక
 వందనములర్పిస్తున్నాము. ఇప్పుడు కంట్రిబ్యూట్ తొలగించారుగాని, మన రాష్ట్రములో
 అధికాహారోత్పత్తి అయ్యేందుకు తగిన ఏర్పాటులు ప్రభుత్వము చేయలేదు. ఇప్పటి
 వరకుకూడ ఆ రాష్ట్రానికి ఇతర దేశాలనుంచి ఆహారపదార్థాలు కొనితెచ్చుకొని బ్రతికే
 గతిలోనే ఉన్నాము. కాని, స్వయంపోషకముతో మనమే మనకు కావలసినంత
 ఆహారాన్ని పండించి, తని బ్రతుకగల ఆవకాశము ఇంకను కలుగలేదు. దీనికి అనేక
 కారణములున్నవి. Non-delta areas లో ఎంత ఆహారాన్ని పండిస్తామన్నా,
 అక్కడ నీరు చిక్కకుండా ఉన్నది. మన రాష్ట్రములో సరియైన నీటివసతులు కలుగ
 జేసినట్లయితే, దేశము మొత్తముమీద మన రాష్ట్రములో అధికాహారోత్పత్తి ఎక్కువ
 చేసి ఇతర దేశాలకుకూడ పంపే ఆవకాశమున్నది. అయితే ఇప్పుడు చాలా చోట్ల
 irrigation కు నీటివసతులేకుండా, ఆహారాన్ని ఎక్కువగా పండించలేకపోతున్నారు.
 అందులో మా విశాఖపట్టణం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో ఈ సంతకర్తల సమయానికి
 వర్షాలులేక పంటలు అలస్యంగా పండాాయి. వర్షాలు రాకపోవడానికి అనేక కార
 ణములుండవచ్చును. మేము దేవునిమీద భారమువేసి ఆకాశముదిక్కుచూసి వరుణ
 దేవుణ్ణి ప్రార్థిస్తే, ఆయన మా ప్రార్థనలు అంగీకరించి, మన్నించి, ఏడుతర కార్తికో,
 చిత్ర కార్తికో వర్షించింది. ఆ సమయములోనే P.W.D. మంత్రి రంగా రెడ్డిగారు
 ఏదో ఒక election కారణంచేత మా ప్రాంతానికి వచ్చారు. వారు వచ్చినప్పుడు కొద్ది
 చినుకులు పడడంవల్ల, ఆ ప్రాంతాలన్నీ సంతృప్తికరంగా ఉన్నాయని అభిప్రాయ
 పడ్డాడు. అప్పుటికి ఊళ్లు లేవు. తరువాత పండించినటువంటి సస్యాలకు నీళ్లు
 లేకపోయినాయి. ఈ విషయ విశాఖపట్టణము, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో సస్యాలు పాడై
 పోయి పూర్తిగా నష్టమువచ్చింది. ఈ సందర్భములో నేను ఒక మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.
 నేను మాట్లాడడానికి వ్యవధికూడ చాలా స్వల్పముగా ఉన్నది. ముఖ్యంగా మా
 ప్రాంతాలు రాయలసీమకంటే ఎక్కువ కనాకట్టంగా వెనుకపడి అద్యాన్నముగా
 ఉన్నాయని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మేము Justice Party సరిపాలన క్రింద
 కొన్నాళ్లు, ఇంకో పారిపాలన క్రింద మరకొన్నాళ్లు ఈ విధంగా ఈనాడు రాయలసీమ
 కంటే కనాకట్టంగా ఉండే పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నాము. మా area లో జయపురం,
 విజయనగరం, బొబ్బిలి, ఆంధ్రు, పాచివెంట, చెముడు, వల్లూరు మొదలైనటువంటి
 జమీందారీలున్నాయి, 42 మొకాసాలున్నాయి. ఇంకా వేలకొలది ఇనాందార్లు
 న్నారు. Population చూస్తే ఒక లక్ష, ఏనబైవేలమంది ప్రజలున్నారు. అందులో
 69 వేలమంది కోయజాతులవారున్నారు. ఈ 69 వేలమందికి, ఒక గోచిగుడ్డ తప్పితే,
 వంటిమీద ఒక తువ్వలుకూడ లేకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఇక్కడ జమీందార్లు తీసుకొన్నవి
 కొన్ని areas ఉన్నవి, తీసుకోనట్టివి కొన్ని areas ఉన్నవి. నా నియోజకవర్గమైన
 సాలూరు తాలూకాలో ఒక area నిజయనగరం ఎస్టేటు క్రింద ఉన్నది. మరొక
 area బొబ్బిలి ఎస్టేటు క్రింద ఉన్నది. అయితే విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లా కలెక్టరు క్రింద
 విజయనగరం ఎస్టేటు మేనేజరును వేశారు, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా కలెక్టరు క్రింద బొబ్బిలి
 ఎస్టేటు మేనేజరును వేశారు. ఈ విధంగా ఒకటేచోటున్న 2 ఎస్టేట్లను ఇద్దరు
 కలెక్టర్లక్రింద వేరుగావేశారు. ఈ జమీందార్లు అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి చెరువులను
 గాని కాలువలనుగాని మరమ్మత్తుచేయడంలేదు. నీలయమ్మ చెరువుక్రింద 2,500 ఎక
 రాల భూమి సాగుఅయ్యేందుకు ఆవకాశమున్నది గాని, ఈ చెరువుకు మరమ్మత్తులేక,

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నీటివసతి లేకుండా ఆ భూములన్నీ పాడైపోవుచున్నవి. రైతులు ప్రభుత్వానికి అర్జీలు పెట్టుకొంటే, ఒక పిటీషను బొబ్బిలి ఎస్టేటు మేనేజరుకు వస్తుంది. ఇంకొక పిటీషను విజయనగరము ఎస్టేటు మేనేజరుకు పంపుతారు. మరొక పిటీషను P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటుకు పంపుతారు. ఇంకొకటి రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటుకు పోతుంది. ఆ విధంగా ఒకరికి వంసిన పిటీషను ఇంకొకరికి పంపడము జరుగుతూ, మొత్తముమీద ఎవరినుంచి విలాటి సహాయము జరుగకుండాపోవుచున్నది. ఈ సంవత్సరము ఇక్కడి పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా అభ్యాన్నముగా రాయలసీమకంటే చాలా కనాకట్టంగా ఉన్నవి. ప్రజలు అన్నమా రాసుచంద్రా అంటూ అలమటిస్తున్నారు. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో నా నియోజకవర్గములోనే కాకుండా, ఇతర నియోజకవర్గాలలోనూడా ఇదే విధమైన పరిస్థితులున్నవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మొత్తముమీద శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా రాష్ట్రములో అన్ని పార్లెంట్‌లకంటే చాలా వెనుకబడి అధమాధమముగా ఉన్నదని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది.

“ఇక, కంట్రోల్ల విషయములో 8 విభాగా Food department చేసినటువంటి అన్వయాలు, అక్రమాలు, black marketing పనులు ఇప్పుడు రాజగోపాలాచారి గారి ప్రభుత్వము కంట్రోల్లు తీసివేసిన తరువాత ఆయన ఈ ఫుడ్ డిపార్టుమెంటు కంట్రోల్లవల్ల చేసిన తప్పును, ఇప్పటికైనా గ్రహించారనుకొంటాను. తప్పుడు రెక్కలపై ఆధారపడి దేశానికి ఇంతవరకు ఈ దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ సంభవించినారు. కంట్రోల్లు తొలగిపోయాయి. కాని ఒక కంట్రోలు తీసివేసినంతమాత్రాన ప్రయోజనము లేదు. కుమారునికి పెండ్లిచేస్తే, అంతటితో తండ్రి బాధ్యత తీరిపోక, అతనికి ఇల్లు, వాకిలి మొదలగు సౌకర్యాలు కలుగచేయవలసియుంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు కంట్రోలు తీసివేశారు గాని, ముఖ్యంగా మా ప్రాంతాలవంటి, వెనుకబడిన జమీందారీ areas లో ప్రభుత్వము స్వల్ప సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తేగాని, మా కేమి ప్రయోజనముండదు. ముఖ్యముగా మా area లో ఉన్నటువంటి చెరువులు, ఏటి కాలువలు వెంటనే మరమ్మత్తు చేయవలసిన అవసరము ఎంతైనా ఉన్నది. ఇక Agricultural department ఉన్నదిగాని, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో ఈ department యొక్క సహాయం మాకు విచిత్రము లేదు. దీని యొక్క ఉపయోగము delta areas లో ఏమైనా ఉన్నదేమోగాని, మా non-delta areas దీనివల్ల మా కేమి సహాయము లేదు. అక్కడ ఉన్న చెరువులు, ఏటి కాలువలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయకపోవడంవల్ల, భూమిని బాగుచేసి పండించడానికి అవకాశము లేకుండా రైతు ఈనాడు బాధపడుతున్నాడు. తరువాత భూకామందులు రైతులను తొలగిస్తున్నారు. పెద్ద పెద్ద రైతులు వారి భూములన్నీ స్వంతంగా సాగుచేయాలనుకొంటే అది సాధ్యముగానిపని. ఇక్కడ ఉన్న భూములు కొన్నాళ్లు, అక్కడ ఉన్న భూములు కొన్నాళ్లు ఈవిధంగా సాగుచేస్తున్నాయంటారు. ఈవిధంగా భూములన్నీ సరిగా సాగుకాకుండా ఉండే పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుచున్నవి. ఈ Food Department విషయములో, విశాఖవద్దం జిల్లాకు ఒక District Supply Officer ఉన్నాడుగాని, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాకు లేడు. దీనివల్ల శ్రీకాకుళంజిల్లాలో పరిస్థితులు గమనించి ధాన్యము సరిగా సరఫరా కాకపోవడం జరుగుతుంది. కనుక శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖవద్దము, ఈ రెండు జిల్లాలు ఒక District Supply Officer క్రిందనే ఉంచినట్లయితే 19 Officer 2 జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులను సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలో సరియైన ఏర్పాట్లు చేసేటందుకు వీలుగా ఉంటుంది. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి ఖర్చుకూడ తగ్గుతుంది. కనుక అవిధంగా ఈ రెండు జిల్లాలను కలసి ఒక District Supply Officer క్రింద ఉంచవలసిన ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత జమీందారీ areas లో ఉన్నటువంటి చెరువులు, ఏటి కాలువలు ఈ జమీందారులద్వారా వెంటనే మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను, ఎందుకనగా, ఈ చెరువులక, కాలువలకు

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మరవ్వుతు చేయకపోయినందుల, వచ్చే సంవత్సరము అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి కోయ జాతులవారందరు ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రానికి వలసపోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇప్పటికప్పుడే చాలా మంది వేరేచోట్లకు వెళ్లిపోతున్నారు. కనుక అక్కడి ప్రాంతాలలో ఏమైన పంటలు పండించుకొని ప్రజలు ఉండగలుగవలసినట్లు అక్కడ ఉన్న చెరువులు, ఏటి కాలువలు వెంటనే మరవ్వుతులు చేయవలసియిస్తుంది. ఈ చెరువుల విషయములో, జమీందార్లు జమీందారీ అబాలిషన్ వస్తుందనే ఆభిప్రాయముతో ఏటి విషయమై శ్రద్ధవహించలేదు. అబాలిషన్ వచ్చిన తరువాతనైనా ఏ ప్రభుత్వము ఇదివరకు శ్రద్ధవహించలేదు. మాకు పూచీలేదు అని అంటూ ఎవరుగాని వాటి విషయము పట్టించుకోకపోవడంవల్ల, ఏటికి మరవ్వుతులు లేకపోతున్నవి. కనుక ఈనాటికైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు కంట్లోల్లు తీసివేసినందుకు వారికి, ముఖ్యంగా రాజగోలాచారిగారికి మా ధన్యవాదాలు అర్పిస్తున్నాముగాని మా జిల్లాలో కొంత నీటి సౌకర్యాన్ని కలిగించమని కోరుతున్నాము. నిజముగా ఈ జిల్లాలోని పరిస్థితులు రాయలసీమకంటే కనాకష్టంగా ఉన్నవని వేవోల్ల చెప్పవలసియిస్తుంది. ఈ మధ్యన మా non-delta శ్రీకాకుళం విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలలో రాయలసీమ మిల్లుతులు tour చేసి ఇక్కడ మా రాయలసీమకంటే పరిస్థితులు చాలా అధ్వన్నముగా ఉన్నాయని వారే తీర్మానించారు. దానికి అందరు హాపుకొంటున్నారు. కనుక ఈ జిల్లా హీనస్థితిని ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించి తగు సహాయ కార్యక్రమాన్ని కొనసాగించవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో ప్రధాన మంత్రిగాని, లేదా ఆహార మంత్రిగాని మా శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలలో tour చేసి అక్కడి పరిస్థితులు స్వయముగా గమనించవలసినగూడ మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అక్కడి నిజ పరిస్థితులు తెలుసుకోకుండా అక్కడి ప్రజలు సుఖంగా ఉన్నారని అనుకోవడం శోచనీయంగా ఉంటుంది. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో అక్కడి ప్రజలు ఆహారధాన్యాలను ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రమునుంచి కొంతవరకూ తెచ్చుకొంటు ఎదోవిధంగా కాలము గడుపుచున్నారు. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువైరగాక ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రమువైసే ఎక్కువ ఆధారపడుచున్నారు. అవసరమైనప్పుడు ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రములో కలసిపోవడానికిగూడ అక్కడి ప్రజలు సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు. కావున ఈ ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధవహించి వై కార్యక్రమాలకు పూనుకొంటారని ఆశిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI A. APPU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from 12.40 p.m.
the district of Malabar, a highly deficit area. During normal times, we were producing only about 20 per cent of our requirements. Before decontrol, there was wholesale procurement in our district and also there was statutory rationing. After decontrol, procurement was abolished and rationing is, however, continued on an informal basis. This year was a very unfortunate year for us. Both the north-east and south-west monsoons have failed. As a result I do not expect we will be able to produce even a tenth of our requirements. I was, however, very glad to hear the Hon. the Minister for Food say that the Central Government have agreed to feed us realizing that we belong to a highly deficit area. But I must submit one thing. The rice which we get in our district now is very bad indeed. We are accustomed to boiled rice but we get only raw rice and that too of a very inferior quality. Sometimes, the rice we get is found to be unfit for human consumption. I, therefore, request the Hon. the Minister for Food to see that boiled rice is imported into our district.

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“ Sir, I heard the Raja of Chettinad say that we on the West Coast are accustomed to drink kanji. We do not drink kanji prepared with the useless rice that we get from other areas. We prepare kanji from hand-pounded broken rice. The Raja of Chettinad also suggested that a large portion of broken rice can be imported from Burma and other places. Sir, the broken rice which we now get from these sources is useless and unfit for consumption even by the cattle. So, we do not want any inferior variety of broken rice to be imported.

“ Sir, the distribution work is carried on by the producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in our district. These societies have been working in our district for over six years. I must respectfully submit that these societies are not working satisfactorily. Persons who manage these societies are expert black-marketeers. They carry on wholesale blackmarketing while distributing wholesale. They blackmarket in retail while making retail distribution. So, I would request the Government that efficient steps may be taken to control these co-operative societies. About 55 lakhs of rupees have been collected from the people of Malabar as share capital for running these co-operative societies. There is now wholesale misappropriation going on. Several cases of large-scale misappropriation have been reported. Unless proper steps are taken to control these societies, the share-holders will have to lose their contributions. I would request the Government to take immediate steps in the matter.

“ For a long time, Sir, the Grow More Food schemes have been in operation in our district. But this campaign has not produced any tangible results. The only thing it has produced is a Grow More Food Officers campaign. The Agricultural department is not doing any useful work. I would request that the funds allotted for the campaign may be utilized for subsidizing the prices of foodstuffs.

“ Sir, as regards irrigation, I submit that practically nothing has been done for our district. There is one major scheme, the Malampuzha scheme and its execution is in progress. I was told that several other major schemes are under investigation. I do not expect that these schemes will be taken on hand for years to come in view of the financial stringency of the Government. There are a large number of small rivers and streams in our district and there is scope for starting minor irrigation projects in the district. On a former occasion when I spoke on the floor of this House, I requested the Government to appoint a special officer to investigate the possibilities of starting minor irrigation works in our district. I now request the Government again to seriously consider this humble suggestion of mine.

“ The north-east monsoon has been a failure this year and crops have already withered. Tamilnad and Madras City have received good rains but we in Malabar have not got any rain at all.

“ As regards pumpsets, some have been supplied to our district through the Agricultural department. But they are not kept in

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a central place. At the food production committee meetings, we suggested that these should be kept at the headquarters of the taluk. But nothing has been done. When we ask for pumpsets, we get them only after the crops have withered. Similarly, when we ask for good seeds, we do not get them in time but we get them when the agricultural season is past. So we want the officers of the Agricultural department to be definitely told that they should make proper arrangements for the timely supply of these things.

“Sir, the officers are given jeeps. They are wandering about the district without doing any useful work. I do not find any necessity for jeeps for these officers.

“In conclusion, Sir, I would once again request the Government to take early steps to control the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies to prevent blackmarketing and also swindling of funds. I am told that lakhs of rupees have been misappropriated already. I am therefore giving this warning to the Government. These societies have to pay to the Government a sum of five crores of rupees on account of the rice supplied to them by the Government. There is a huge stock of rice remaining in the district. Unless these societies are properly controlled, I am afraid that a major portion of the amount due to the Government will have to be written off.”

*SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசத்திலிருக்கிற ராயலசிமை அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்தவிட்டது. எந்த உணவுக் கொள்கை மார்காண்டிலே, புதிதாகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டாலும், உடனே ஆந்திராவிலுள்ள ராயலசிமையின் கோணத்தைக் கொண்டே அதற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதை நான் கூடாது என்று எதிர்க்கவில்லை. ஆனால், தமிழ்நாட்டிலே எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஆந்திராவிலே எவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலையிலே ராயலசிமை இருக்கிறதோ அதைப்போலத்தான் தமிழ்நாட்டிலே கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவும் இருக்கிறது. கடந்த 9 வருஷ காலமாக அங்கே சரியான மழை கிடையாது. டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்கள்—சுமார் 50 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் இருக்கலாம். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில்—நீங்கலாக மீதி இருக்கின்ற பிரதேசங்கள் பூராவும் காய்ந்து, அங்கே ஆறும் இல்லாமல், தண்ணீரும் இல்லாமல், மனிதன் மனிதனை வாழ்வதற்கு லாயக்கில்லாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அதாவது குறிப்பாக கண்டிரோல் நீக்கத்திற்குப் பின்னால் பல இடங்களிலே நிவாரணக் கடைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டன. சர்க்காரால் அல்ல. 12-50 p.m. அங்கே கடைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் கண்டிரோல் நீக்கத் திற்குப் பின்னால், தங்களுக்கு லாபம் இல்லையென்று தெரிந்ததில் தங்களுக்குக் கடைகள் தேவையில்லையென்று எழுதிக்கொடுத்துவிட்டு, கடைகளை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். பல இடங்களில் நிவாரணக் கடைகள் இல்லை. நிவாரணக் கடைகள் இருக்கும் இடங்களில்கூட, 500 பேருக்கு ரேஷன் விநியோகம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்களென்றால், சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் சர்க்கார் அனுப்பிய உத்தரவுப்படி, அதை 250 கார்டுகளாகக் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். அதாவது சரிபாதி கார்டுகளுக்குத்தான் அங்கே தானியம் நியாய விலைக்கடைகளில் போடப்படுகிறது. 7-6-52 விரும்பு அதாவது ஜூன் மாதத்திலிருந்து பல இடங்களில் மிகவும் பஞ்சமாக இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களில்கூட, ரேஷன் கார்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்படுவது நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக, கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில், டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்கள் நீங்கலாக, மீதி இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களில் எல்லோருக்கும் நிச்சயமாக ரேஷன் கார்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

[Sri K. R. Nallasivam]

[11th December 1952]

வேறு பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் கொடுத்தாலும் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும், ரேஷன் கார்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு, நியாய விலைக்கடைகளில் தானியம் கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ஜனங்களிடத்தில் தானியங்களை வாங்குவதற்குப் போதிய பணம் இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பது ஒரு பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது. பணம் யாரிடமும் இருக்கமுடியாது. ஒரு உண்மையைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே ஜிவடேபாயக் கடன் என்று வாங்கப்படுகிறது. மாட்டுக்கு தீவனமாக கடன் என்றும்; தக்காலிக் கடன் என்றும் வாங்கப்படுகிறது. இது அத்தனையும் மனிதனுடைய உணவுக்காகத்தான் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதே தவிர, கால்நடை தீவனத்திற்காகவோ அல்லது வேறு விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமான காரியங்களுக்கோ, உற்பத்தி அதிகரிப்பதற்காகவோ என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டாலுங்கூட, நடை முறையில் பார்க்கும் போது, தங்களுடைய வயிற்றுப்பாட்டை சாப்படுத்திக்கொள்வதற்காகத் தான் அத்தனைக் கடனையும் வாங்கி தானியம் வாங்க வேண்டிய நிலையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“ஒரு சில நாட்கள் ஜனங்களுக்கு சந்தைகளில் தான்யம் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டது. சர்தாரண ஆட்களால் தானியம் வாங்க முடியாது. யார் பலமுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்களோ, யார் சண்டை போடுகிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்குத்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. 100 ஏக்கர் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு கூட ரேஷன் வாங்கித்தான் பிழைக்க வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“விவசாயிகளும், நெசவாளர்களும் இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் தேவை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில், 6 மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் பார்த்தால், அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டி தேவையென்று கேட்பதற்கு வெட்கப்பட்டார்கள். “உங்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டி வேண்டுமா?” என்று கேட்டபோது, அவர்கள் கோபத்தோடு, “எங்களை என்ன கஞ்சித் தொட்டிப் பயல்கள்” என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.” என்று இரண்டொரு இடத்தில் கேட்டார்கள். ஆனால், அதே ஜனங்கள் இன்றைய தினம் கஞ்சித்தொட்டி வேண்டும், இன்னும் அதிகமாகவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

“கனம் மீ பழனிசாமிக் கவுண்டர் சொன்னார் : 80 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அது போதாது 500 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் தேவை என்று அவர் சொன்னபோது, அது மிகைப்படுத்திக் கூறப்படவில்லை. நிச்சயமாக 500 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருந்தால்தான் அங்கே மக்கள் இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நாட்களுக்கு உயிர் வாழமுடியும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அந்த இடத்தில் இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நாட்களுக்கு மனிதனுடைய சந்ததியைக் காணமுடியுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது சமீபத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே புயல் வந்தது. தஞ்சாவூரில் மழை பெய்தது. கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே ஏதோ இலேசாக சில இடங்களில் பெய்ததேயொழிய, விவசாயத்திற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் கணிசமான அளவுக்கு மழை இல்லை.

“அந்த அளவிலே மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். குறிப்பாக, நமது மாகாணத்திலே பூராவும் ஒரு உணவுக் கொள்கை இருக்கிறதென்றால், கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் அதைத் தனிக் கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கருத்தில் கொள்ளுமாறு சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். சந்தைக்கடைகளிலே சோளத்தைக் கொண்டுபோய்க் கொடுப்பதனால், என்ன பலன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால், யாருக்கு பலம் இருக்கிறதோ, அவர்களுக்குத்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. யாருடைய நன்மைக்காக தானியத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறோமோ அவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்கு உதவுவதில்லை. மழை மக்களுக்கு அந்தத் தானியங்கள் கிடைக்கமுடியாமல் போகின்றது. பலமுள்ளவனுக்கும், அடிதடி செய்பவர்களுக்கும் தான் கிடைக்கிறது என்ற காட்சியைப் பார்க்கின்றோம். ஆகவே, நிவாரணக் கடைகள் மூலமாக

11th December 1952] [Sri K. R. Nallasivam]

இந்தத் தானியங்கள் விநியோகிக்கப்படவேண்டும். தர்ம சத்திரத்தில் கொடுப்பதுபோல் சரத்தையில்லாமல் இப்படி சந்தைகளில் கொடுத்து விட்டால் சாதாரண மக்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேராது. நிச்சயமாக எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் தானியங்கள் சரிவர நேரடியாக விநியோகிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றால், நிவாரணக் கடைகள் மூலமாகத்தான் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“உணவுப் பிரச்சனை புதிய பிரச்சனையன்று. தமிழ் நாட்டிலே மாதிரி மல்ல. சென்னை மாகாணம் பூராவும் இருக்கிறது. அதே டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்களில் கால்வாய்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளிலே பரம்பரையாக சர்க்காருக்கு கிஸ்தி செலுத்திக்கொண்டும் விவசாயம் செய்துக்கொண்டும் அநேகம்பேர் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் அவதிப் படுகிறார்கள். காரணமென்னவென்றால், அதிக வசதி உள்ளவர்கள், பணக்காரர்கள் சென்னைக்கு வருவது, என்னுடன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போவது என்று இருக்கிறது. சாக்காரிட்டுத்தில் அனுமதி பெறுவதில்லை. வாய்க் கால்களிலே, குளத்திலே ஆற்றிலிருந்து தங்களுடைய இஷ்டம்போல் என்னுடன் வைத்து தண்ணீரை திருடிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ‘சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் கேட்டால், அவர்களிடத்தில் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ‘நாங்கள் அதிகமாக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்கிறோம். ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகத் தான் நாங்கள் புதிது புதிதாக என்னுடன் வாங்குகிறோமே தவிர, நாங்கள் ஏராளமான லபம் அடைய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகச் ‘செய்யவில்லை’ என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். உண்மை என்னவென்றால், ஒவ்வொரு வாய்க்காலிலே குளத்திலே இம்மாதிரி சட்ட விரோதமாக என்னுடன் வைப்பதால், பரம்பரையாக நஞ்சையாக இருக்கின்ற நிலங்கள் பாதிக்கப் படுகின்றன. சமீபத்தில் கூட எங்கள் பிரதேசத்தில் தண்ணீர் இல்லை யென்று பலர் வந்தார்கள்.

“பஞ்சை நிலம் ஒரு ஏக்கரை நஞ்சை செய்யவேண்டும் என்றால் அந்த தண்ணீரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, மூன்று ஏக்கர பரம்பரை நஞ்சையில் நல்ல முறையிலே சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும். அந்த முறையில் பார்க்கும்போது மாகாணப் பிரச்சனையாகிவிட்டது. காசிப்பாளையம் வாய்க்கால், காளிங்கராயன் வாய்க்கால், இதைப்போன்ற வாய்க்கால்களில் பெரிய பெரிய தனவந்தர்கள் செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களும் தண்ணீரைத் திருடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதனால் பாதிக்கப் படுகிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் கருத்தில் கொண்டு இந்தச் சட்ட விரோதமான காரியங்களைத் தடை செய்யவேண்டும்.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“கடைசியாக, கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே மக்கள் இந்த நிவாரணக் கடைகள் மூலமாகவும், கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் மூலமாகவும் உணவு விநியோகம் செய்தால் அவர்கள் ஓரளவுக்கு நிம்மதியாக வாழ முடியும். அதோடு கூட கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்று அதைப்பற்றி பலரும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கடன் ஒத்தி வைப்புச் சட்டம் வராவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாக அங்கே விவசாயிகளும் குடியானவர்களும் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளில் போய்க்கூட நிம்மதியாக கஞ்சி குடிக்க முடியாது. கடன்காரர்களின் தொல்லைகள் தாங்கமுடியாமல் அவர்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளிலும்கூட, அவர்களைத் துரத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள்கூட கடன் பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் பெறுமான நிலத்தை ரூ. 100-க்கு கொடுத்துவிடக்கூடிய நிப்பந்தமான நிலையில் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ்நாட்டிலேயே எங்கள் ஜில்லா மிகவும் வறட்சியான பிரதேசமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவராவிட்டால் அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் அத்தனை பேரும் அந்த ஜில்லாவை விட்டு வேறு இடங்களுக்கு வெளியேறும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன்.

“அங்கே ஓரளவு இந்த உணவுப் பஞ்சம் மிகவும் கடினமாக இருக்கிறது. நிவாரணக் கடைகள் அதிகப்படுவனவும். டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்கள்

நீங்கலாக, மற்ற பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள சாதாரண மக்களுக்கும், நெசையாளர் விவசாயிகள் அத்தனை பேருக்கும் உடனடியாக ரேஷன் கார்டுகள் விநியோகிக்கப்படுவண்டும். இவைகள் தான் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையாகும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இவைகளெல்லாவற்றையும் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

1 p.m. Sri BOJJA APPALASWAMI :—“ ఆహార సమస్య తీరాల్సి అంటే భగవంతుడుగూడా కనికరించాలి. ముగ్గురుగూడా ఏకీభవించితేనేగాని యీ ఆహార సమస్య తీరదు. యీ ముగ్గురు యీ ఆహార సమస్యనుగూర్చి ఆలోచించాలి. భగవంతుడు ప్రజలమీద కనికరించి వర్షాలను కురిపించాలి. ప్రభుత్వం వ్యవసాయమునకు కావలసిన పనిముట్లు, ఎరువులు, నీటి వసతులు వర్షాలు అన్ని యీ ప్రజలకు సప్లయ చేయాలి. ప్రజలు వ్యవసాయము చేయుటకు భూములను దున్ని సరిగా పడునుచేసుకొని ఆహార ధాన్యాలను పండించాలి. అప్పుడే ప్రజలయొక్క ఆహార సమస్య తీరగలదు. ఈ ముగ్గురిలో, ఏ ఒక్కరి సహాయము లేకపోయినను, ఆహారమునకు కరువే అని చెప్పాలి. ఆహారము విషయములో యీ ముగ్గురు బాధ్యత వహించాలని చెప్పుతున్నాను. భగవంతుడు మనమీద దయలేనందువల్ల అయిదారు సంవత్సరాలుగా మనకు సరేమంగా వర్షాలనివ్వలేదు. అందువల్ల గ్రామాలలో ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయపు పనులు లేకపోవడమనేది చాలా విచారకరంగా ఉంది.

“అహరోత్పత్తి క్రింద దేశంలోవున్న పొరంబోకులు, బంజరు భూములు అన్నియు సాగుచేయించి, సాగుకు వవలితే అహర సమస్య తీరుతుందనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో క్రిందటి పది, పన్నెండు సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రభుత్వవారు యీ భూములను సాగుచేసుకోమని ఉత్తరువులిచ్చారు. అయితే రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు యీ బంజరు భూములు, పొరంబోకు భూములు సాగుకు వదిలొకే కాని, P. W. Department వారు మాత్రం నీరు సక్రమంగా వవలడంలేదు. అందుచేత యీ భూములు సాగుచేయటానికి చాలా చోట్ల వీలులేకుండాపోయింది. అక్కడవుండే స్థానిక అధికారులు యీ పీద రైతుల నుంచి డబ్బు ఆశించడమువల్లను, నీటి వసతులు లేనందువల్లను, పంటలు పండించలేక పోతున్నారు. సక్రమంగా నీరు సప్లయిచేసేటట్లయితే, అధికాహరోత్పత్తి సరిగా జరిగి ఉండేది. రాయలసీమలో కరువు అంతగా ఉండకపోయేదని చెప్పాలి. అన్న పూర్ణలాంటి ఈ దేశంలో, యీకాలుదాల్లి ఆహార కొరతతో బాధపడుతున్నారంటే, విచారకరమైన విషయమని చెప్పాలి. ఉదాహరణకు మా అమలాపురం తాలూకాలో వేలకొలది పేద రైతులు బంజరు భూములను అధికాహరోత్పత్తికిగాను పది, పన్నెండు సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగుచేసుకొని సాగుచేసుకొని ఉన్నారు. కాని అక్కడవున్న స్థానిక P. W. Department ఉద్యోగస్తులున్నూ, రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఉద్యోగస్తులున్నూ యీ పేద రైతులమీద దయదాక్షిణ్యాల లేకుండా, అక్రమ వర్యలు,

11th December 1952] [Sri Bojja Appalaswami]

అన్యాయాలు చేసి, నీటి వనరులు మరమ్మతు చెయ్యకుండా యీ రైతులను కష్టాలుపాలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇంతేకాకుండా, లక్షలాది ఎకరాలభున్న లంక భూములు యివ్వకుండా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ భూములు అన్నియు సరియైన నీటి వసతితో సాగుచేసిపట్టయితే, అధికాహారోత్పత్తి అధికంగా పండించటానికి అభ్యంతరముండేదికాదు. కాని అది అట్లు జరగడములేదు. స్థానిక ఉద్యోగస్థుల అవకతవకులవల్ల పేద రైతులకు ఈ బంజరు భూములు కాలుకు యివ్వకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. దీనికి ప్రభుత్వమే బాధ్యత వహించాలి. లేకపోతే పేదవాళ్లకు సాగుచేసుకోవటానికి ఉత్తరువులు యివ్వాలి. ఇంతేకాకుండా మరొక విషయము మనవి చేస్తాను. ఇప్పటికి పది సంవత్సరాలుగా పేద రైతాంగము బంజరు భూములు, పొరంబోకు భూములు సాగుచేస్తున్నారనుకుంటే యీనాడు ఆ గ్రామ కరణం, ముసలము యీ పేద రైతులనుంచి యీ భూములను లాగుకోబోతున్నామని అంటున్నారు. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలలో ఆలజడ జరిగి భయాందోళన సాగింది. యీ పేద రైతులు నిరుత్సాహముజెంది యాంటున్నారు. దీనికి కారణము యేమిటంటే ఎక్స్ పిండ్లుగా అన్ని ధర్మం ధారపోసి వాగుచేసుకున్న భూములను యీనాడు తిరిగి ప్రభుత్వం గుంజుకుంటాము అని చెప్పడము అక్రమము, అన్యాయమని చెప్పాలి. పది పిండ్లుగా సాగుచేస్తూన్న భూములను యీ పేద రైతులనుంచి యీనాడు తీసుకుంటారా, ఇది అన్యాయముకాదా అని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఇంత అన్యాయానికి ప్రభుత్వం పాల్పడితే, ప్రజలు యింతవరకు యీ భూములుమీద ఖర్చు పెట్టింది అంతయును నిరుపయోగమే అవుతోంది అని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక మూడవ విషయము. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ మధ్య election సందర్భంలో ఆహార ధాన్యాలు సక్రమంగా పండించాలి అని చెప్పగా ఆ పుత్తరువుమీద రైతులు రెండు పంటలు పండించుచున్నారు. మొదటి పంటకాక, రెండవది దాక్వో పంట పండించుచున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో ఆయా పంటలకు కాలువలద్వారా సక్రమంగా కొన్ని వేల యకరాలకు నీరు సప్లయి చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు కొన్ని వేల యకరాలకు నీరు సప్లయి చేయమని పుత్తరువులు యివ్వగా స్థానిక ఉద్యోగస్థులు లంచాలు వుచ్చుకొని రెక్కలేని ఎకరాలకు అదనంగా చాటునామాటునా నీరు సప్లయి చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉత్తరువు చేసిన ప్రకారం నడవక యీ స్థానికోద్యోగస్థులు యిలాంటి లంచగొండితనమునకు పాల్పడడమనేది ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తేస్తున్నాను.

“మరొకవిషయం చెప్పదలచాను. విదేశీయల పొగాకుకంపెనీ, I.L.T.D. Company అనేపేరుతో లక్షలకొలది భూములనుకొని పొగాకు పండించుచున్నది. ఈ కొన్నటువంటి భూములన్నియు ఇదివరకు ఆహార ధాన్యాల పండించేభూములు. ఈ పొగాకు వ్యాపారమువల్ల అధికలాభాలు గల్గించగలిగినందువల్ల కొంతమంది భూములను అమ్ముకున్నారు. మరికొంతమంది కొలుకుయిచ్చుకున్నారు. ఈ భూములన్నియును ఆహార ధాన్యాలకు వుపయోగించినట్లయితే, దేశంలో ఆహారకొరత ఉండేదికాదు. ఆహారకొరతకు యీ పొగాకుపంటయే ముఖ్యకారణమని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం వారు యీ విషయములో శ్రద్ధవహించి యీ భూములను మరల ఆహార ధాన్యాలకు మరలించమని కోరుతున్నాను.

“మరొకవిషయం చెప్పుచున్నాను. procurement విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు పెద్ద రైతులనుండిగాని, చిన్న రైతులనుండిగాని, రైతులందరివద్దనుంచి controls ఉన్నప్పుడు ధాన్యము procure చేశారు. ఇదివరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు పెట్టిన procurement విధానం successful గాలేదని అందరికీ తెలిసినవిషయమే. యీ procure-

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ment మరియు అనుబంధానికి చెప్పి, సరియైన కట్టుబాట్లతో ప్రతిచోటునను societies ను పెట్టించి, స్థానికోద్యోగులద్వారా నడిపించినందుకంటే, యీ procurement విధానం సఫలం కాగలదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. అటువంటి విధానం ప్రభుత్వంవారు నడిపినట్లయితే ఆహారకారత ఉండదని చెప్పి యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

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P.M.

* JANAB KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Janab Uppi Sahib and seconded by Janab Seethi Sahib, which seeks to point out the sufferings of the people of Malabar, firstly due to the widespread drought conditions prevailing in the district caused by the failure of rains and secondly due to the defects in the matter of distribution and storing of foodgrains. The decontrol policy adopted by the Government has relieved the people in our district to a great extent. But as ill-luck would have it, we are not in a position to enjoy the full benefits of this decontrol. The South-west Monsoon failed and as a result there was widespread drought in parts of the district. Representations were made to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue by some of us saying that some kist remission must be granted in view of the drought conditions prevailing in the district, particularly to the peasants of the Walluwanad and Ernad taluks. To an interpellation put on the floor of this House, the Hon. the Revenue Minister replied he was awaiting the report of the Collector for granting the kist remission. I am afraid—from another communication I learn—the Government's information is that there was widespread rain in Malabar and therefore there is no necessity for granting remissions. In the last session of the Assembly, to one of my supplementaries the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue replied that it was raining cats and dogs in Malabar. But I should tell the Hon. Minister that his information was not and is not correct so far as actual facts are concerned. Now we were blessed by heavy rains in certain parts of the State. But in Malabar we have not been blessed with rains for the past two months and more. Rains have failed in Malabar and the result is widespread drought, and failure of crops. This has to be seriously taken into consideration by the Government and necessary help given by the Government to the people of that district. The district is already on the brink of a famine and Government should not allow it to share the fate of Rayalaseema. Even now in some parts of the district, it may be found necessary to open gruel centres.

“ Regarding production of more food, I have to say a few words. Much has been said about the supply of pumpsets. In this district there are only 37 pumpsets with the Department of Agriculture for lending to ryots on hire. This is very very insufficient. The cultivators find it very difficult to get such sets on hire. This was more than once discussed in the District Food Production Committee. It was said that arrangements would be made by the Agricultural department to make sufficient number of pumpsets available for the cultivators. Till now no such arrangements have

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been made. Therefore I request the Government to increase the number of pumpsets now available in the district. I also suggest that such arrangements must be made to enable the poor cultivators to get it easily from the taluk headquarters.

"In regard to the distribution of chemical fertilizers also the cultivators have to face very many difficulties. A certain number of co-operative societies in the district distribute the fertilizers but they are not in a position to invest sufficient funds for purchasing sufficient stock of fertilizers. The result is that the cultivators do not get the fertilizers when they want them. The taluk agricultural demonstrators are not in a position to sell them. When the cultivators go to the societies, they say they have no stock. Some solution should be found to set right this unsatisfactory state of affairs and the cultivators enable to get the fertilizers when they want it.

"In regard to the second part of the amendment, as the hon. Member Mr. Appu put it, the distribution of foodgrains is now done by the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies. There are several unsatisfactory methods adopted by the societies in the matter of distribution of foodgrains. There are also difficulties in the storing of grains. They are now stored even in small thatched houses. The societies spend a good lot on this. Therefore in the matter of storage and distribution of foodgrains in Malabar some satisfactory measures have to be adopted by the Government."

* SRI D. K. RAJU :—"Sir, the food position as a result of the policy adopted in this State has gone from bad to worse. After the decontrol we were all expecting that the situation would improve. But in most districts it has deteriorated. In this connection I would like to mention that the Government, before introducing this food decontrol, ought to have taken the House into their confidence and discussed the matter. If they had done this they would have known the real situation in the different districts. This they have not done.

"I am mainly concerned with my own district, namely, Ramanathapuram and particularly Srivilliputtur taluk. That taluk had no rains for the past six years consecutively. Members can easily have an idea of the sufferings of the people there. The condition of labourers especially agricultural labourers in that taluk has become so bad that they are migrating to other districts, leaving away their homes. The hunger march of the weavers is a result of that. If the food condition had been better, even though there might be some difficulty about the weaving industry, they won't have come out in such large numbers and demonstrated in the City like this. Even though there was cyclone and heavy rain and consequent damage in other parts of the State, in Ramanathapuram district there was not a drop of rain. I would request the Government to take note of this fact and take necessary steps to improve the food position there and enable the people to live till conditions get better.

[Sri D. K. Raju]

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"The whole taluk of Srivilliputtur is dependent on tank irrigation. They conserve rain water in tanks and utilize it for paddy cultivation. Now all the tanks are dry for the past many years. The result is, the wells too have dried up and there is no water in them. People there went on digging and digging but they could not get water even after much deepening. Ninety-nine per cent of the wells are now dry.

"We too have the Grow More Food campaign in our taluk. It is a wonderful campaign. Government are spending a lot of money on this. I know of instances in my taluk where most of the money is spent on the officials and otherwise. Only a part of the money set apart for this campaign is being really spent on this scheme. I request the Government to take note of this and increase the efficiency of the campaign especially in the districts where foodgrains are scarce.

"In this connexion I wish to make a few suggestions and I request the Government to take note of them and do the needful. They must immediately open gruel centres, particularly in Srivilliputtur taluk. Special arrangements must be made for the grant of small loans to the small cultivators who have already lost all their belongings and who are now penniless. If such loans are advanced to the small agriculturists for the purchase of cattle, seeds and agricultural implements, it will be a direct incentive to grow more food.

1-20
p.m.

"Then, Sir, in Srivilliputtur taluk the Government have taken over electric supply, but no appreciable number of extensions for agricultural pumpsets have been given. I request the Government to set apart sufficient funds for this purpose. There are many irrigation channels and tanks which need repair and I request the Government to take up these works as famine works immediately so that many poor labourers can get employment, and at the same time these works will directly increase the food production of the area.

"The Government are issuing No. B-2 coupons to agricultural labourers or to those holding small plots of land. Because they come under the class of agricultural landholders or agricultural labourers, now foodgrains have been denied to these ration cardholders. I request that necessary instructions may be given to the officials to supply foodgrains to these No. B-2 holders also.

"In conclusion, I wish to stress, stress and stress, on the Government that they must treat Srivilliputtur taluk as a replica of Rayalaseema in Tamil Nad where there has been no rain continuously for the last six years and even drinking water has been scarce. I therefore request the Government to take special note of this Srivilliputtur taluk and see that more gruel centres and more fair price shops are opened and the distress in the taluk relieved."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Almighty has been pleased to give us rain though very

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late. In my district of Cuddapah, there have been no rains and paddy crops under several tanks have been removed for fodder. In this connexion I would like to congratulate the Government on decontrolling foodgrains. The decontrol policy has been successful except for the defects in implementing it or in the application of the rules. I request the Government to take a bolder step and decontrol all the foodgrains and also abolish the zonal system. By this time Government should have received reports from the Collectors about the places where there are no rains where crops have been harvested and where crops have been withering. Recently when the Famine Commissioner came to Badvel, I represented to him about the failure of crops in certain areas and requested him to recommend to the Collector to submit proposals for remission of land revenue. But I find that no such proposals have been submitted by the Collector to the Government. Though several representations are made, officials are unwilling to tour the famine-affected areas and see the distress conditions. There is complete failure of crops in about one-third of Badvel taluk and yet the Collector has not toured the area. Recently the District Collector of Cuddapah gave a statement to the Press that on account of the rains the crops would be better. Rayachoti is the worst affected taluk in the district and yet the Collector said that the crops would be better. I do not know how the present rains will help the crops. Water is necessary throughout if there is to be a good crop and the rains are of no use if they come just before harvest. Therefore, Sir, in view of the present position I would request the Government not to close the gruel centres, but continue them and increase their number if necessary till the next harvest season. Recently I wrote to the Collector for information about the number of gruel centres opened in Badvel and Sidhout taluks and till now there is no reply. This is the policy the officials are adopting. In this connexion, I would like to quote another instance. Recently when I went to see the Collector camping at Jammalamadugu I was asked to enter by the back door. The main gate was closed to me. The Collectors should be able to see the representatives of the public at all times. But they sleep more in camps than at headquarters. At least now I expect a reply from the Collector why he has closed down gruel centres, how many he has closed down and how many are working at present. While previously there were 42 gruel centres in Badvel taluk, there are only eight now and the argument advanced for closing the rest was that there were rains in May and that Kambu and Korra crops were harvested. But what about the other poor labourers and how will they get their foodgrains if gruel centres are closed? They are not able to get work and no new famine works are started. Only one or two old works are under execution. Even the work on the one small irrigation project is slowed down because the officers fear that the subdivision will be closed if the work is completed soon.

"The Hon. the Minister for Food just now said that the controlled price of grains was taken into consideration. It may be fair in his opinion, but in practice it is working hard. No one

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ate less during the war and even now no one eats less. The people have to purchase in the blackmarket and that price is very high. Poor people and beggars have no food. Non-gazetted Government servants like clerks, peons and others and the municipal employees are suffering and they must be paid some allowance to buy the foodgrains at the blackmarket price. The Government may have to retrench; and retrenchment again will cause unemployment. So, having all these things in mind, the Government may please consider and do what is needful.

“ Sir, I may mention that because the cost of production has gone up, the producer is unwilling to sell his grains cheaply, and it is but natural that he wants more money, since he has to purchase so many other things which he needs, at heavy cost. Sir, I want therefore that new projects should be taken up. The Sagileru project, for instance, for which plans and estimates are ready, may be taken up. The Vakamada project in Sidhout taluk may also be taken up. The construction of a supply channel to ensure water to the Vontimitta tank which is silting up every year may be taken up.

“ Sir, our Chief Minister has been praying to God for rains, and he has been referring often to books like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. I may submit that in the Mahabharata it is stated that people should not complain that they have no food; I think it is stated like that in the Sabha parva of the Mahabharata. I think that is Ramarajya or Dharmarajya, or whatever you may call it. I want that in our Rajaji's regime, the people should be cared for in such a way that they should not be forced to complain like that. (At this stage the Speaker sounded the gong.) I shall finish in a minute, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is already three minutes past 1-30. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 o'clock.”

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am reducing the time-limit to five minutes for each speaker.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion before the House is a very important one and I am glad that the Government have consented to give an opportunity to the House to discuss this food problem. To-day, everywhere in the State there is hunger and starvation and people are undergoing enormous hardships in almost all the districts. Particularly in Rayalaseema and in some of the upland taluks of the Nellore district, people are suffering a lot. The suffering is all the greater now because the subsistence and other loans have been stopped. With a view to promote food production in the State, the Government recently introduced and the House passed the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Bill. But I do not think the passing of that Act will solve the problem. Instead of promoting food production, the rich landlords in almost all the districts, immediately after the Ordinance was published, began to evict the tenants

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from the land. Most of the landlords have already evicted thousands of poor peasants from their lands. Unless therefore the Government bring in land reforms at once, there is no prospect of increasing food production. Thousands and even lakhs of acres of land, which belong to the Government, are now lying uncultivated, but the Government are not prepared to appoint a special staff for assigning these waste lands on pattas to the poor. Though a Government Order in this respect was passed in the year 1949, pattas have not been issued to the people who had been in occupation of the lands even for twenty years. Again, there are large extents of temple lands which are being auctioned out year after year; I suggest that such auctions should be stopped and the co-operative societies and other similar organizations should be encouraged to cultivate these lands, and they should not be given to individuals. The colonization schemes which are now working are very limited, and they are not very much encouraged. Most of the tanks at present are not fit for storing water, as they are silted up, and therefore, tank-bed lands which are not within the full tank level should be assigned to cultivators. I want to say one thing definitely, and that is that even hundreds of Nehrus cannot solve the food problem in our country unless we introduce the necessary land reforms. Again, the Government at the Centre are now contemplating an unprecedented thing, viz., the working of community projects, and the States also are following suit. But I am quite sure that even they cannot solve our food problem, unless land reforms are introduced. The purchasing power of the people both in the rural and in the urban areas is going down. The money which the Government are at present unnecessarily spending on schemes such as the firka development scheme, the G.M.F. schemes (which are useless) and the Khadi scheme, may as well be diverted to the co-operative societies and to the colonization schemes and a special staff may be appointed to assign all banjar lands to the poor people. The 'most unkindest cut of all' for which the present Government are responsible is the recent passing of G.O. No. 1527, asking all Collectors to auction all such lands, to fix the market rates and to give these lands away irrespective of its occupation all these years. Sir, in the face of this G.O. how can the Government expect to promote food production? This Government Order must be cancelled; and as I said, unless land reforms are immediately brought in, our food problem cannot be solved. The Hon. Minister read out some statistics about food production I do not think they are accurate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" I shall finish in one or two more minutes Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" About a hundred members want to take part in this discussion, and even from the hon. Member's side I have to call about sixty members who want to speak on this. It is not therefore possible to allow more time Mr. Madanagopal."

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SRI V. MADANAGOPAL :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ; சர்க்கார் ‘டி கண்ட்ரோல்’ அதைத் தொடர்ந்து ‘ரேஷன் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட்’ கலைத்தல், ஆக இந்த இரண்டின் காரணமாக இந்த மாகாணத்தில் இன்றையதினம் உணவு தானியங்களின் விலை எந்த அளவிற்கு உயர்ந்திருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஏற்கனவேயிருந்த உணவு விநியோக முறை எவ்வளவு சீர்கேடான நிலைமையில் இருந்தது என்பதையும், அதனால் தான் அது ஒழிந்தவுடன் மக்கள் சந்தோஷப்பட்டார்கள் என்பதையும் மறந்து பொது ஜனங்கள் உணவுக் கண்ட்ரோல் முறையை ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று தான் விரும்பினார்கள் என்பதற்கு உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். இன்றையதினம் வெளிமார்க்கெட்டில் உணவு தானியத்தின் விலை மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருந்தும் கூட மக்கள் முன்பு இருந்த கஷ்டம் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர இன்றையதினம் தாங்கள் செளகரியமாக இருக்கிறோம். அதனால் உணவு கண்ட்ரோல் முறை ரத்தானது நல்லது என்று சொல்லவில்லை. மேலும் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் உணவு தானியக் கண்ட்ரோல் ரத்தானவுடன் முன்பு வெளி மார்க்கெட்டில் கிடைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்த அளவிற்கு தானியத்தின் விலை விற்கிறதே தவிர அதை விட உயரவில்லையென்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அது உண்மையா? அது உண்மையில்லையென்பதை கடந்த காலம் புள்ளி விவரங்களை எடுத்தப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். ரேஷன் கடைகளில் ஒரு படி ரூ. 0-10-0 ஆக இருந்த போது கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டில், அதாவது வெளிமார்க்கெட்டில் ஒரு படி ரூ. 1-2-0 ஆக விற்பனைக்குக் கொண்டிருந்தது. இன்றையதினம் ரேஷன் கடைகளை ஒழித்தபின்னர் மலிவு தானியக் கடைகளில் ஒரு படி விலை ரூ. 0-14-0 ஆக இருக்கின்றபொழுது இன்றையதினம் வெளி மார்க்கெட்டில் ஒரு படி அரிசியின் விலை ரூ. 1-6-0, 1-8-0 ஆக விற்கிறது. ஆகவே இன்றையதினம் எவ்வளவு ரூபாய்கள் சராசரி விலை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதற்கு மேலும் விலை உயரவில்லையென்றால் இனிமேல் விலை ஏறாது என்றும், உணவு தானியங்கள் விற்பனை இருப்பதாகவும் நினைத்துவிடக்கூடாது. ஆனால் மேலும் மேலும் விலை ஏறினால் இன்றையதினம் விற்கும் விலைக்கு மேல் ஏறினால் அதை வாங்குவதற்கு மக்களிடம் சக்தியில்லை. ஜனங்களிடம் வாங்கும் சக்தியில்லாத ஒரே காரணத்தினால் தான் அதற்குமேல் விலை ஏறவில்லை. அதனால் உணவுக் கஷ்டம் முன்னே விட பல மடங்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதாகவே நாம் கருதியாகவேண்டும்.

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“இரண்டாவதாக எதிர்க்கட்சியில் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் ரேஷன் எடுத்தது தவறு என்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒரு முகமாக ரேஷன் எடுக்கப்பட்டதைக் குறித்து சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். அதனால் மக்கள் விரும்பப்படியே தான் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மக்கள் முன்பு இருந்த ரேஷன் முறையை விரும்பவில்லை. ரேஷன் அதிகாரிகள் தாங்கள் பட்ட தொல்லைகள் போதும். அது மறுபடியும் திரும்ப வேண்டாமென்று தான் இப்பவும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் விலை சரசரவென்று ஏறிக்கொண்டிருப்பதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அவர்கள் மனம் எவ்வளவு துன்பப்படுகிறதென்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு இருக்கிற மலிவுதானியக் கடையிலும் தானியங்கள் சரியாக விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. நகரப்புறங்களில் உள்ள கடைகளில் கொஞ்சம் சரியாக சப்ளை செய்யலாம். ஆனால் கிராமாந்தரங்களில் சரியாகச் செய்யப்படவில்லை. 2 ஓளன்ஸ் அரிசி யானாலும் கூட அதைக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதோடும் கிராமப்புறங்களிலுள்ள வாத்தியார்கள், டாக்டர்கள், சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இவர்களுக்கு தான் ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதே தவிர பாக்கியுள்ள மக்களுக்கு எதுவும் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. இவைகளை சரியாகக் கண்காணிப்பதற்கு அதிகாரிகள் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் தான் இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. எல்லாவற்றையும் விட சமீபத்தில் தாட்பள்ளிக்கூடம் அரிசி என்று மதுரை ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒரு வகை அரிசி அனுப்பப்பட்டது. இரண்டு மணங்கு கொண்ட ஒரு மூட்டையில் 50½ படி அரிசி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் 47½ படி இருப்பதாகவே கணக்கிட்டு அவர்கள் ரைட்ஷாப்பிற்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். இதனால் அவனுக்கு 3 படி லாபம் ஒரு மூட்டைக்கு சர்வ சாதாரணமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. இது விஷயத்தை அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எடுத்துச்

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சொன்னபின் அவர்கள் இதில் தலையிட்டு மறுபடியும் ஏதோ அளந்து பார்ப்பதாகச் சொல்லி இப்பொழுது 48½ படியாக நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி எவ்வளவு படி பணம் சர்க்காருக்கு நஷ்டமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மேலும் மைலோ விநியோகத்தில் இதுமாதிரியான தவறு ஒன்றும் இல்லையென்பதாக மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார். ஆனால் சர்க்காருடைய மைலோ விநியோகத்திலும் நிர்வாக ஊழல் நன்றாகப் பிரதிபலிக்கிறது. மைலோ விலை கட்டுப்பாட்டை ரத்து செய்தவுடன் 25 ரூபாய் விற்குக் கொண்டிருந்த ஒரு மூட்டை 35 ரூபாயாகி, 40 ரூபாயாகி, இன்றையதினம் 60 ரூபாய்களாக இருக்கிறது. முன்பு படி 6½ அணுவாக இருந்தது இன்றையதினம் ரூ. 1-0-6 அணுவாக விற்குக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? சர்க்கார் மைலோவை யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் வாங்கி விற்கலாம் என்று செய்த ஏற்பாடு தான். இந்த மாதிரி உத்தரவு போட்டவுடன் தான் எல்லோரும் பணமுள்ளவர்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி விலையை உயர்த்தி விற்கிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக எங்கள் ஊரில் ஒரு பெரிய வியாபாரிக்கு மட்டும் கொடுத்திருக்கக் கூடிய மூட்டை 6 ஆயிரத்திற்கு மேலாகும். அவர் ஆயிரம் மூட்டை மைலோவைக்கூட கண்ட்ரோல் விலைக்கு விற்கவில்லை. இன்றையதினம் டி.எஸ்.ஓ. கொடுக்கும் பரமிட் தாள்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் 200 ரூபாய்கள், 500 ரூபாய்கள் என்று பணம் கொடுத்து இன்றையதினம் அதை வாங்கிக் கொண்டுபோகிறார்கள். ஆகையினாலே தான் இந்த உணவுக் கொள்கை சரியானது அல்ல என்று நான் குறிப்பிடவிரும்புகிறேன். அரிசி விலையும், மற்ற உணவு தானியத்தின் விலையும் அமோகமாக ஏறியிருப்பதின் காரணமாக மக்கள் இன்றையதினம் மிகவும் தவிக்கிறார்கள். பல ஹரிஜனச் சேரியில் மாடுகளை அடித்துத் திண்கிறார்கள் மாடுகளுக்கு தானியம் இல்லாததின் காரணமாக, மாடுகளை இன்றையதினம் 9 ரூபாய், 10 ரூபாய் என்று விற்று வருகிறார்கள். அந்த மாட்டை அடித்துத் தான் மாமிசத்தைச் சாப்பிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். பலர் ஒன்றும் இல்லாத இந்த கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் தனது உணவுக் கொள்கையை உடனடியாக மாற்றியமைத்துக் கொண்டு இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் உணவு கிடைக்கும்படியான திட்டத்தை வகுத்தாக வேண்டும்.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Food Minister who initiated the debate began with a long list of statistics which showed that production was consistently going down and that to-day it stood below the target of five million tons. Listening to him the impression gained by me was that the best time for the introduction of decontrol was when the production was at the lowest. This raises another important question. The Central and the State Governments have been spending crores of rupees on the Grow More Food Campaign since 1943. 1951 was the target year fixed by the Central Government for self-sufficiency in food, and in that year, that Government spent 17 crores on the Grow More Food Campaign. The import was the heaviest in that year. They spent Rs. 216 crores on the import of the foodstuffs of which Rs. 40 crores was on freight charges alone. Are we to be bled white by taxation for wasting money on such schemes which end merely in smoke? The statistics given by the Hon. Minister himself show that the Grow More Food Campaign has been not only a costly failure but also a colossal failure. It must be admitted that the announcement with regard to decontrol came in a dramatic way. No doubt people have been thinking on the lines of decontrol because of the harassment and the inconvenience that they suffered under the control. But the announcement of complete decontrol surpassed even the most sanguine of our expectations. People like me pray and work for decontrol. But there is a section which

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entertains a certain amount of anxiety with regard to the working of decontrol. Simultaneously with the announcement, the Hon. Chief Minister appealed for the co-operation of merchants and landlords because he knew that this scheme would be a complete failure unless these people co-operated and did not persist in anti-social activities. The experience so far has not given us the impression that there is much of a change of heart. If occasion arises, they will still follow in the footsteps of the Bengal businessmen, who at the height of the Bengal famine, when people were dropping dead like withered leaves in autumn, sent in one day 2,500 telegrams to their agents not to release the foodgrains in the open market because of the prospect of the shooting up of prices. To keep the food prices at a reasonable level is a very important function of the Government. If the price level crosses the 38th parallel, then it is a danger signal. The Government can keep prices low only by running fair price shops. Fair price shops can be supplied with the foodgrains procured internally and imported from abroad. Realising this, the Government have introduced a levy system in surplus districts and they have also begun to enforce the licensing order. It only shows that there are limitations to decontrol. In the circumstances I feel that the licensing order could have been enforced even earlier. The Government probably on account of false prestige did not do it. I hope that the Government will not stand on ceremonies and prestige when the fate of the people of the whole State is concerned. I greatly appreciate the special concession shown to our district. Our district is a heavily deficit district. We made an unanimous request to this Government—and our request was a modest one—that levy system should be introduced in our State. We are thankful to the Government for their generosity. We wish to impress upon the Government that we welcome decontrol on the understanding that fair price shops will be continued indefinitely and that the heavily deficit districts will be taken special care of.

“ Before I conclude, Sir, I wish to say a word about the producer-cum-consumer societies, of which mention has already been made by some Members. I hold no brief for the Producer-cum-consumers co operative societies. I am as conscious as any other Member from Malabar of their shortcomings. Either for want of trained personnel or for other reasons, they have not been working to our expectations. However, there has been a consistent attempt to torpedo the scheme even from its very inception. Opposition comes only from expected quarters—wholesalers and employees of the Civil Supplies Department who were handling the problem before the societies came into being. Therefore, I am not at all surprised at their opposition. One thing that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that they require re-organization. In the present circumstances, they are in a most unenviable plight. To-day they do no procurement work, they hold large stocks for the sake of Government, and there is no off-take. They have to maintain a large staff, and they are likely to suffer heavy loss. One hon. Member reminded the Government that they have stocks to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. I

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wish to assure the Government that the loans granted to the societies are as safe (if not safer) as any of their investments in many of the other departments."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Govinda Rao, and, in doing so, I wish to say that often there is the failure of crops in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. In the adjoining areas of those two districts also—that is the upland taluks of East Godavari—there is often the failure of crops. This year the south-west monsoon set in very late. There were no rains in the transplantation season, that is, up to the last week of September or in early October. As a result of this, the seedlings have failed. The other day during question hour the Hon. the Revenue Minister said that the Collector of Visakhapatnam district had reported to the Government that the condition of crops had improved in that district except in Narisipatnam and Yellamanchili taluks. It is wrong to say so. Already, there is no transplantation at all in many parts of that district. Where there has been transplantation, even that transplantation crop has failed because of no rains afterwards. It is a fact that there is only a two-annas crop on the average. When this is the state of affairs, I ask the Government to come forward with relief measures. As the purchasing capacity has very much gone down, and as there is much unemployment, the Government should take up minor irrigation works and the development of roads at once as relief measures. There are many irrigation schemes (major and minor) in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. To relieve food distress in these districts completely the Government should try to implement them. It is curious to see that in the year 1951-52 Budget, the Government allotted a lump sum grant of Rs. 80 lakhs under the utilization of lump sum grants for the grow more food schemes, and they have not done anything under that grant. We heard the Food Minister state that food production in the State had been decreasing year by year. Who is responsible for the decrease in production? I wish to emphasise that it is the acts of commission and omission on the part of the Government that are leading to the decrease in production. For instance, in Bobbili and Siripuram estates, there is the Nagavalli river belt area. Before the zamindaris were abolished, the zamindars used to do all repairs regularly, and whenever necessary, do repairs to the river channels of Nagavalli. We used to have two crops of paddy. But now after the abolition of the zamindaris, the Government are not bestowing any attention on this work. (The Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage.) We are not able to raise the second crop. There is also the failure of the first crop. The Government did not also appoint sufficient engineering staff after the abolition of estates.

" Rice supplied in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam is very bad in quality. The rice given in the fair price shops is not fit for human consumption. We are supplied boiled rice. In the morning one hon. Member from Malabar, Mr. Appu, stated

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that Malabar requires boiled rice and not raw rice but raw rice is being supplied to them. In our district we are used to raw rice but we are supplied only boiled rice. This is the way in which the Government are managing the affairs even in the matter of the essential thing, that is 'food'. There are complaints from the people of Chittoor district against some of the dealers of relief shops. It is stated that no action is taken by the Government against the ration shop dealers there. Mr. Srungaram, a member from Chittoor, complains that there are certain allegations against a certain Taluk Supply Officer also. But no action has been taken against him. I request Government to take necessary action.

"With these few words, I support the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Govinda Rao."

*SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I realize the difficulty which the Government must be feeling on account of the failure of the monsoons in the last five or six years. The recent rains have not helped the Rayalaseema districts very much. After all, the question of rainfall in a particular place is no criterion unless it is also seasonal. So far as Cuddapah district is concerned, I may say that if we had $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rainfall two weeks ago in the western portion of our district, we would have had a bumper crop. So also in other areas of Rayalaseema. But having failed to get that amount of rainfall, the whole millet crop has become a failure in the major portion of the Rayalaseema districts. Let me confine myself to my district of Cuddapah. Cuddapah consists of two areas. The western half is black cotton soil and the other half is red, gravelly soil. So far as the black cotton area is concerned, all the millet crops, except in a portion of one taluk, namely, Proddatur, have been a complete failure. So far as the eastern portion of the area is concerned, I know that it consists partly of wet lands. But unless we have enough rain to fill the tanks, we cannot possibly raise a second crop. It may be somewhat useful for horsegram and pulses, but to what extent they can provide us with sufficient food I am not at present in a position to say. I know that the Hon. the Finance Minister has calculated the average deficit for the last three years as something like 17 lakh tons of millets and this year as 5 lakh tons. I do not know what he meant by asking the Government of India for supplying only 5 lakh tons of millets. I know that not 17 lakh tons of millets but even more than that would be required from the import quota or from other States in order to satisfy the needs of the poorer classes in our State. I know that for the last four or five years in my area and in Rayalaseema districts, there has been a fall in production. Let us consider what we are providing to-day for the children. We are giving for 16 children, infirm and weak people, for whom alone we are making provision in the gruel centres, one measure of millet. This one measure of millet comes to above $7\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per person, if all that the Government give is used for the preparation of the gruel. I am doubtful whether all of it is used for that purpose. Admitting it is so used, it only comes to $7\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. What is the provision made in the Famine Code which is supposed to be the minimum that is

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necessary for keeping the body in a healthy condition? The Famine Code makes an average provision of 35 tolas for the infirm and weak persons. Therefore, it means that we are now giving only one-fifth of what has been stated to be necessary by the experts for keeping the body in a healthy condition. The minimum quantity of food that is necessary for an adult, as is generally calculated by the Government officers, is 16 ounces. But from my own experience I can say—and I hope the Hon. the Finance Minister will agree with me—the average adult agricultural worker will require at least about 45 ounces per day. I am myself giving my farm servants about $7/8$ measure of millets which comes to 45 ounces per day. So the calculations which the Government make generally with regard to the minimum quantity of food necessary for an adult are not correct. In these circumstances, if we really want to keep the people in a healthy condition, the Hon. the Food Minister must ask for much more than 5 lakh tons of millets from the Government of India. Speaking about millets, I must tell the Food Minister that whatever the town-bred people may say, he should insist upon importing as less of rice as possible at a very high cost and even try to make some profit out of the rice sold to-day. I know nutrition experts are of the opinion that millets are more nutritious and I believe that one seer of millet provides twice as much nutrition as one seer of rice. Producing millets is certainly much easier than producing rice. One acre cultivated with millet (with very little water) can produce twice or thrice the amount of nutrition that an acre cultivated with paddy can produce. If I may use an expression which my friends belonging to the Communist Party often use, rice-eating is more or less a sort of bourgeois habit. I personally can say that there would be nothing wrong in eating millets. Some people have been considering eating millet beneath their dignity. I hope my friends belonging to the Communist Party, at any rate, will set an example in the matter of eating millets. Personally I am not accustomed to eating millet, but I do take it often. Once, in order to set an example to others to eat millet and not to insist on eating rice, I did take millet both in the morning and in the evening, for a fortnight and nothing happened. Perhaps we may have to do some manual work which, all of us claim, is necessary in this country.

“I wanted to speak about many things, but the time at my disposal is short. In my district and in other districts, there has been a complete failure of food-crops. Except in the eastern portion of Cuddapah, in all other areas there has been complete failure. Government must advise our Collectors to see that payment of land revenue is not insisted upon in such cases. People in areas where there is entirely dry cultivation, have completely exhausted their resources. Even in the area under the K.C. canal which is supposed to get water from the Krishna, there has not been adequate supply of water and the lands that used to be irrigated through this source have not yielded enough rice. Millet crop is a failure. Groundnut is almost a failure. People have no money to buy food. This is the case not only with small men but even with

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big ryots. It may be interesting for the Hon. the Finance Minister to make an enquiry into how much gold is pledged to-day with the banks. Almost all the gold has been sold in the ordinary markets and maunds of gold have been exported to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. To-day not even a few have any gold with them. Silver and copper vessels are sold in the open markets. I shall give an instance to the Hon. the Finance Minister. Though I have not actually seen it, I do not know why I should not believe it, because it has been stated to me by a friend who actually saw it. In a certain place, in Pulivendla shandy one lady went to a man and tore off and offered her *mangala sutram* for sale. That man pleaded with her, 'why do you want to sell away your *mangala sutram*?' She said, 'what can I do? I have no other means to buy food. Please purchase it.' That is the state of affairs. Not only with the small ryots but even with the bigger ryots, distress has increased because of the stoppage of subsistence loans. The Government may think that there are rains. But how do the rains give us food immediately? Once again I request the Hon. the Finance Minister to be more generous with regard to the grant of subsistence loans and provide more money for the poor people. I also plead for the starting of more relief works for the benefit of the poor people. Though the Government have done something in this matter, there is a good deal to be done in Cuddappah and other parts of this State.'

3-40
p.m.

* SRI M. MANICKASUNDARAM :—“ மதிப்பிற்குரிய உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான்கைந்து ஆண்டுகளாக மழையில்லாத காரணத்தால் நம் நாட்டின் உணவு நிலைமை மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்து செய்யப்பட்டதன் காரணத்தால், வெளியில் சென்று தங்கள் தேவைக்கு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்துகொண்டிருந்த மக்களை ஓரளவு உற்சாகம் செய்திருக்கிறதே தவிர, வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்தாவதற்கு முன் ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டத்தை, அதாவது தம் தேவைக்கு வாங்கி சுமந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் மக்களை சட்டத்தினால் அவர்களைச் சிறைக்கு அனுப்பியும், அவர்கள் தானியத்தைப் பிடுங்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த கஷ்டத்தையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்து தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. இருந்த போதிலும் இன்றைய நிலையில் வாங்குவதற்கு வசதியும் இல்லை, வேலையும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கு சென்று எவ்விதம் பிழைக்கலாம் என்று நினைத்து வெளியில் புறப்பட வேண்டுமென்றாலும், அவர்களை வைத்து, அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கும் மக்கள் இல்லை. அதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் உண்ண உணவில்லாமல் பட்டினியாய் பட்டினி ஊர்வலம் என்று புறப்பட்டுகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் இந்த நிலை மிகவும் கெவலமான நிலையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றது. வந்தவர்களை வாழ வைக்கும் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழர்களுக்கே உண்ண உணவில்லாமல் பட்டினியாக பட்டினி ஊர்வலம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்களென்றால், அதற்கு திட்டவாடமான ஓர் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ களூர் தொகுதியில் வெள்ளியனை, பஞ்சப்பட்டி, கட்டளை பிரிக்கா, புகலூர் பிரிக்காவில் பேர்பாதி, இம்மாதிரி இடங்களில் போய் பார்க்குதால் மக்கள், கத்தாழைக் கிழங்கைப் பச்சையாகத் தின்பதைக் காணலாம். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது அவர்கள் வாழ ஏதாவது முடியுமா என்று தான் நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பட்டினி கிடப்பதன் காரணத்தால், ஏதாவது கிடைத்ததைத் தின்பதனால் காலராவுக்கு பலியாகிறார்கள் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். எங்கேயாவது காவேரி பாயும் இடங்களுக்கு கூலி வேலை செய்து பிழைக்கலாம் என்று போகும் அந்த இடத்தில் அவர்கள் ஏதாவது தின்றவுடன் காலராவினால் பீடிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள்.

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அவர்கள் வேலை செய்து பிழைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்களே யொழிய, பிறர் தயவில் வாழவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு தேவைப்படும் வேலை கிடைக்கவில்லை. அம்மாதிரி நிலையை அகற்ற வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தக்க பரிகாரமாக ஏதாவது ஒரு நடவடிக்கையில் அரசியலாரும் அரசியல் பற்றற்ற மற்ற கட்சிகளும் அதில் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ ‘அன்பே சிவம்’ என்று போதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் மடாதிபதிகள் அனைவரும் இன்று உதவி செய்ய முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் ஒன்றுமட்டும் இதை நிவர்த்திக்க முடியாது. மடாதிபதிகள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டும், மக்கள் சேவகர்கள் என்று கூறிக் கொண்டும், மக்களுக்காகத்தான் தாங்கள் வாழ்வதாகவும், மக்களின் நல்வாழ்வுக்கான நற்போதனைகளைக் கூறிக்கொண்டும் இருப்பவர்கள் அராஜக நிலைமை வராமல் தடுப்பதற்கு முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ சாதாரணமாக, நல்ல வசதியுள்ள ஒருவர் பெட்ரோல் கட்டுப்பாடு இருக்கிற காலத்தில் தனக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பெட்ரோலுக்குமேல் தேவையான பெட்ரோலை அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்குகிறார்கள். தப்பிதமான முறையிலே விற்பனை வாங்க முன்வந்தார்கள். தயவு செய்து அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்: உங்களுக்கு சகல வசதிகள் இருந்தபோதிலும் நீங்கள் தப்பான வழியில் பிரவேசித்ததற்குக் காரணம் உங்களுக்கு கிடைக்காததுதான். அதே நிலையில் உணவு தேவைப்பட்டு கூலி கிடைக்க வில்லை என்று மக்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இதற்காக எந்த நிலைமைக்கும் போவார்கள், அதைத் தடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று இப்பொழுது நடந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்படியான விவாதம் நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள உணவு நிலைமையைப் பொறுத்ததாகும். பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவரவர்கள் தொகுதியில் இருக்கும்படியான நிலைமையைப் பற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு விளக்குவதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அளித்திருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையிலே எங்களுடைய ஒரு ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அது மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஜில்லாவாக இருந்தாலுங்கூட, இந்த சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்திற்கு எந்தவிதமான அமெண்ட்மெண்ட்டையும் கொடுக்க வில்லை. ஆனால், அமெண்ட்மெண்டுகளைப் பார்த்தால் அவைகளெல்லாம் ராயலசீமாவிலே இருக்கின்ற ஒவ்வொரு பிரக்காவையும், கிராமத்தையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது.

“ உதாரணமாக, எங்களுடைய கோவை ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ராயலசீமாவை விட மிக மோசமான இடங்களெல்லாம் இருக்கின்ற தென்பதை நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிடமுடியும். ஆனால், நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்பவில்லை. ஏனென்றால், கோவை ஜில்லாவானது ‘திரிசங்கு சொர்க்கம்’ என்ற அந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு அதிகமான பாசன வசதி கிடையாது. பாசன வசதி கொஞ்சந்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், மிகவும் சிறப்பான ஒரு ஜில்லா என்று மட்டும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் இந்த உணவு விஷயமாக நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, நம்முடைய மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவு உற்பத்தி இருந்திருக்குமேயானால் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது என்று உணவு மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் புள்ளி விவரத்துடன் வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார். இந்த உணவு உற்பத்தி விஷயத்திலே எனக்கு எப்போதும் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. 10% பற்றுக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது. சரிக்கட்டி விட்டால் சரியாகிவிடும் என்று சொல்வது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. உண்மையாக பார்க்கப்போனால், இந்த 10% என்பது சாதாரண விஷயம். சாதாரணமாக மழை பெய்தால் 50% அதிகமாகலாம். சரியானபடி கவனிக்காமல், பூமிக்கு உரம் போடாமல், பூச்சிகள் விழுந்து, நாசம் ஏற்பட்டால் 50% குறையும். ஆகவே உணவு அதிக உற்பத்தி என்று சொல்லும்போது,

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100-க்கு 100% உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு லட்சியத்தைக் கொண்டால்தான் அந்த லட்சியத்தை நிறைவேற்ற முடியுமே தவிர, 10% என்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் பேசவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை. இந்த உணவு உற்பத்தி ஏன் குறைவாய் இருக்கிறதென்றால், முன்னால் இருந்த யுத்த காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட கட்டுப்பாடுதான் என்பது அனைவருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். இந்த உணவு உற்பத்திச் செலவையும் உணவு தானியத்திற்கு சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட விலையை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் உண்மையாக குடியானவனுக்குப் போதவில்லை.

“ஒரு ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு ஒரு விவசாயி ரூ. 250 செலவழித்து உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்தால் சர்க்கார் விலைப்படி ரூ. 270 கிடைக்கும். அந்த பூமியில் கிடைக்கும்படியான நெல்லினுடைய அளவு 30 இம்பீரியல் மணங்கு. அந்த நெல்லை சர்க்காருக்கு நியாயமாக, கண்ணியமான முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டு, கொடுத்தால், சர்க்காருடைய விலைக்கு ரூ. 270 கிடைக்கும். ரூ. 250 வரையில் விவசாயத்தில் செலவு செய்து, சர்க்காருக்கு அந்த தானியத்தை கட்டுப்பாட்டு விலைக்கு, ஏன் ரூ. 270-க்கு விற்கவேண்டும் என்று கருதி, மிகவும் தந்திரசாலிகளாக உள்ள விவசாயிகள் கரும்பு, வாழை போன்றவைகளையே அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்துகொண்டு, அதிகமான பணத்தை பெறுகின்றார்கள். உணவு தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு பதிலாக, பணம் அதிகமாக கிடைக்கக்கூடிய கரும்பு, வாழை போன்ற பயிர்களை உற்பத்தி செய்ய நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, உணவு உற்பத்தி குறைந்தது.

“சாதாரணமாக, இந்தக் கட்டுப்பாடு நீக்கம் இருக்கின்றதே அது மிகவும் நியாயமான நீக்கமாகும். அதாவது, கட்டுப்பாடு இருந்தபோது தீவிர கொள்முதல் (intensive procurement) முறையிலே, எத்தனையோ கெடுதல்கள் இருந்தன. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும்படியான உணவு மந்திரியாரும், நானும் 1949-ம் வருஷத்திலே வந்த லெவி கொள்முதல் திட்டத்தை எடுத்து அதை நடத்தின காலத்திலே கோவை ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் அது வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்தது. ஒரு சிறிய உதாரணத்தைக் காட்டிவிட்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் அண்ணன் தம்பி மூன்றுபேர்கள் இருந்தார்களென்றால், ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 5 ஏக்கர் இருக்கிறதென்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். தீவிர கொள்முதல் முறையிலே கிராம அதிகாரிகளுடைய கணக்கு போல் ஒருவர் 40 மணங்கு கொடுக்கலாம். ஒருவர் ஒன்றுமே கொடுக்கவேண்டிய தில்லை. இன்னொருவர் 20 மணங்கு கொடுக்கலாம் என்று கணக்கு போட்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் லெவி திட்டத்திலே என்னவென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு சமாரான ஒரு செலவு நீங்கலாக இவ்வளவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று விதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. தீவிர கொள்முதல் இருந்தபொழுது கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் தயவைக் கொண்டும், செல்வாக்கைக் கொண்டும் பல பேர்கள் ஒன்றுமே கொடுக்காமல் தப்பித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், லெவி முறையிலே என்ன அனுசூலம் என்றால், சர்க்கார் நியமித்த அளவு வசூலாவதுடன் ஒருவருக்கும் சாதக பாதகம் கிடையாது. 5 முதல் 15 ஏக்கரில் தாலுகாவுக்கு இவ்வளவு என்று கொடுத்தால் சாதாரணமாக, சுலபமாக, வித்தியாசமில்லாமல் அந்த லெவி திட்டத்திலே வசூலிக்கப்படும். ஆகவே, அப்பொழுது இந்த முறை கேலிக்கூத்தாகப் பேசப்பட்டது. ‘மெம்பர்களுள்ளோரும் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இருக்கும்படியான ஒரு நிலையிலே உற்பத்தி அதிகப்படும்படியான நிலையிலே, மக்களிடமிருந்து வசூல் பண்ணும்படியான முறையில் லெவி திட்டம் மிகச் சிறந்த முறையாகும். இந்த லெவி முறையைக் கையாண்டு இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே அது புகுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் நல்லது. அதனால் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு சாதகமாக இருக்குமென்பதில் சிறிதும் சந்தேகமே இல்லை.

“கடைசியாக, என்னுடைய தொகுதியைப்பற்றி சொல்லும் முறையிலே, பல பிரிக்காக்களிலே தண்ணீர் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. விவசாய உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய அளவு கிணறுகளிலே தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலையைச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து

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கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்கு மான்யம் கொடுத்து, கால்நடைத் ஜீவனத்திற்கு வேண்டிய செளகரியத்தைச் செய்து, இந்தக் கடனை அதிகமாகத் தந்தால், ஏழை விவசாய மக்களையும், கால்நடைகளையும் காப்பாற்றியதாகும். அந்த முறையிலே சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்வார்களென்று நம்பி இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this morning the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad was telling something about kanji water and Malabar. Now I am going to speak about the people who are so poor in that place and also about the starvation deaths that have occurred in that place. This morning there was an interpellation during question hour and though that interpellation was sent about 20 days back, the Hon. Minister was not in a position to reply whether starvation deaths took place or not. Here I say that starvation deaths have taken place in Malabar and this news has appeared in the local vernacular papers also. But still the Government are not pleased to conduct an enquiry into the matter and give us the actual position that exists there. This only shows how careless the Government are so far as the distress and misery of the people are concerned, with regard to their food requirements. Sir, it was in the last week of November that two people died of starvation. Now I have got letters and representations from various parts of Malabar to the effect that people are suffering and some areas have even been declared as cholera-affected. I understand that the attendance in elementary schools has also fallen and most of the tea shops have been closed. This is a time when hundreds and thousands of people are thrown in the streets due to want of employment. For example, let us take the case of the handloom weavers. More than half a lakh of them are suffering to-day with their families. They have no means for purchasing their daily rations from the fair price shops. Never in the history of the land the price of rice has been so much and has risen to such high level. In the pre-war days it was 2 annas 8 pies per measure. As soon as rationing and procurement were introduced it was Re. 1-11-0 per para of paddy. After some months the price rose to Re. 1-15-0. Still later it rose to Rs. 2 per para. I have received letters from places like Walluvanad, which are very important places in Malabar, to the effect that the price has shot up to Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 5 and even Rs. 5-8-0 per para of paddy. This is happening at a time when the people are suffering much and when there is no job for them and when their purchasing capacity is very low. Moreover, important municipalities like Tellicherry, Palghat and Kozhikode have been declared as cholera-affected areas.

“ There is another aspect to be considered. Due to the failure of monsoon there has been continuous drought in Palghat, Walluvanad and other places. This has resulted in increased prices. I am informed that the people are not in a position to purchase their requirements from the fair price shops. That being the case, I need hardly say that they are not in a position to purchase their requirements from the open market.

3-50
p.m.

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“Some of my friends have referred to decontrol and said that it has been welcomed by all sections of people, including the Communist Party. As a matter of fact the Secretariat of the Malabar branch of the Communist Party of India has even written to the Government that the party welcomed the decontrol measure which may relieve the peasants from the clutches of procurement officers. At the same time it has warned that unless and until fair price shops are opened for the people and unless and until they are guaranteed their minimum requirements of foodgrains, this scheme will not work satisfactorily. It has also been pointed out that unless and until the surplus paddy from the landlords is taken away, this cannot be a success. In this connection, I have to state that blackmarketing has been legalized now as rice is permitted to be sold in what is called ‘open market’, ‘free market’, where it is sold at exorbitant rates. Out of the total production of paddy in Malabar, the landlords get nearly half as rent and that too in kind. They are hoarding this quantity and selling it for a very high price. It is they who do the blackmarket business.

“I want to invite the attention of the Government to one other matter. The Government say that Malabar is not a self-sufficient district. It is a fact. But it is not the fault of the people, but the Government which did not make it self-sufficient. This morning one hon. Member was saying that the special quota allotted to Malabar may be discontinued. In this connection I wish to state that it is Malabar which is earning about Rs. 20 crores for the country. It is a big dollar-earning district. It is Malabar which cultivates pepper, which is otherwise known as ‘black gold’ and which is being sent to foreign countries. So Malabar is a dollar-earning district and it is the duty of the Government to see that Malabar is specially given its special quota. I once again wish to say that if the Government want that their scheme of decontrol should succeed, they must maintain the fair price shops and see that the people are guaranteed their minimum requirements of foodgrains. With these few words I conclude my speech.”

4 p.m. * SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not going to enter into a general discussion of the Food policy of the Government excepting to state that the policy pursued by the Government—namely of decontrol—has been a phenomenal success, and excepting to pay this tribute to the Government that the people in general have been fully satisfied with it and that everybody who wants a square meal and everybody who can pay for a full meal is happy over this policy. Not only the consuming public at large but also the merchants who have been habitually dealing in foodgrains are happy because they are not only in a position to do their business properly but at the same time they have been given a chance to serve the general public in regard to their food requirements. I can say, if not for anything else, at least for this reason, the Food policy of the present Government

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has obliterated the name that the previous Congress Government earned, viz., that it was a 'six ounces Government'. The new policy has been successful at least to this extent. I have, therefore, to congratulate the Government on it. On behalf of the people of North Arcot, I would respectfully ask the Government to go ahead with their present policy and see in course of time that controls are absolutely removed.

"Sir, in this connexion, I want to say something about the conditions obtaining in my district of North Arcot. In the general tumult that has been raised about famine and scarcity conditions in other parts of the State, the voice of representations that has been raised on behalf of my district has not been heeded or even perhaps heard. That is probably due to the fact that one of the Ministers of the present Government, the Hon. Mr. Manickavelu Naicker, who comes from my own district, is expected by the Food Minister to look after the interests of North Arcot, and perhaps, the Revenue Minister, on his part, is under the impression that if more money is spent on relief works in North Arcot to combat the scarcity conditions there, the charge of partiality will be laid at his door. Sir, in between these two things my district has been suffering a lot for the past six years. Scarcity conditions obtain. I cannot say they are famine conditions. The situation is acute, acute not merely because of want of foodgrains but it has been accentuated by the fact that the purchasing power of the ordinary man has gone down considerably. This condition has to some extent been alleviated by the number of fair price shops and the number of gruel centres that have been opened by the Government in the district. Recently, God has been kind to give us some rains. I do not say that it is going to solve the present problems fully, immediately. At the same time, before these can be solved once and for all, what is it that we are asking the Government to do? We want more relief shops. And what do we want to be sold at these shops? We want only milo. We want more milo to be sold at these shops. The poor people in our district have taken kindly to this poor man's food. It has been found to be agreeable so far as the poor man is concerned, particularly with reference to his health. When it was selling cheap the poor people were in a position to solve their food problem. Now this milo has become scarce. It is not available at all. I cannot and I am not agitating for the precious rice or the costly wheat. I want only milo. If this can be supplied in large quantities, the district of North Arcot will be thankful to the Government. We want supplies for the next four months till things settle down. The recent rains, as I have already said, are not going to solve the problem immediately. It may take another four or five months for the next crop to reach the hands of the agriculturists. Until such time, I pray that the Government may be pleased to supply more milo to our district and distribute it in a planned way through more relief shops. At the same time the existing gruel centres must be continued. We want more relief works to be executed, executed not through intermediaries but through the agency of the villagers themselves so that the relief that is afforded may be given

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direct to the villagers. Therefore, I request the Government to continue the present relief measures and also to start more, so that for sometime at least we may be saved from the acute distress.

“Sir, the present Famine Commissioner has a peculiar knack of visiting the scarcity areas as soon as he reads in the papers or hears that there have been some rains there and people say that as soon as he reaches the area, he leaves behind instructions to his subordinates to hasten slowly with the relief works. If this is true, I request the Government not to issue any such orders to the Famine Commissioner but ask him to go on with full vigour until conditions get normal.”

* SRI M. KATTIMUTHU :—“கனம் உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது மாகாணத்தில் நீர் வளம், நில வளம் பொருந்திய நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் என்பது ஒரு புதிய புனைப்பெயராக இருக்கிறது. இந்த உணவு பஞ்சம் மட்டும் அல்ல, உடைப் பஞ்சம், உரிப்பைப் பஞ்சம் எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில் தாண்டவம் ஆடுகிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு எவ்வளவு தான்யங்கள் சர்க்காரால் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ரேஷன் கடைகளில் ஜனங்களுக்கு எப்படி தான்யங்களை வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கல்லும், மண்ணும், பதருமாக ரேஷன் கடைகளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு தான்யங்களை சர்க்கார் நேர்முகமாகக் கொடுத்தால் ஒருவாறு அதை ஜனங்கள் வாங்கி அனுபவிக்க முடியும். அதுவும் குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தில் லாரிகள் மூலம் விநியோகம் செய்வது உசிதம். அதுமாதிரி இல்லாமல் முதலாளிகள் மூலமாகக் கொடுத்து வருவதால் ஜனங்கள் அதை வாங்கிக் கொள்ள முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ரேஷன் கடைகளை நடத்துபவர்கள் வெறும் கார்டைக் கொடுத்து இருக்கிறார்கள். தானியம் வாங்கப்போகும் போது ரேஷன் கடை முதலாளிகள் கார்டுகளில் மார்க் செய்துவிட்டு—தானியம் கொடுக்காமல் அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏழை வயிறு எரிந்துபோகிறது. இம்மாதிரி வெகு இடங்களில் நடக்கிறது. மேலும் ஜாதிக்கொடுமைக்காளான ஹரிஜனப் பறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இதை அதிகாரிகள் சரியான படி கவனிக்காமல் இவ்விஷயங்களை விட்டுக்கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் கிராமங்களில் ரேஷன் கடைகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன, வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து தான்யங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்கும்போது இப்படி ரூபாய் ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த பஞ்சத்தை நீக்கவேண்டும் என்றால் உணவைக் கொடுப்பது ஒரு புரம் இருக்க வேறு வழிகளும் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாக்களிலும் தரிசு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. புரம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலங்களை ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி கொடுப்பதன் மூலம் அவர்களை விட்டு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்து அந்த நிலங்களை பயிரிடச் சொல்லி உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் வெகு நன்றாக இருக்கும். தரிசு, புரம்போக்கு நிலங்களை உழப்பவனுக்கு அபராதம் விதிக்கக்கூடாது. வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து உணவு வரவழைப்பதை நிறுத்தி உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கினால் இந்த பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கலாம். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவது முடியாத காரியம் இல்லை. இதில் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு பங்கு அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் குடியானவர்களும் இந்த பஞ்சத்தை நிவர்த்தி பண்ணுவதற்கு உதவி செய்துவந்தால் ரொம்பவும் திருப்திகரமாக இருக்கும். இந்த முறையைக் கையாள வேண்டுமென்றே. இந்த பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக ஹரிஜனங்களைத்தான் பாதிக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. முதலாளிகளும் மிராசு தாரர்களும் கூடுமானவரையில் இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் நன்றாக சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டு தானிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களும் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர் தான் இந்த பஞ்சத்தில் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சரியான முறையில் உணவு கிடைக்காமல் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் தொழில் கிடைக்காமல் வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு மூட்டை முடிச்சுகளுடனும் சட்டிபாளைகளுடனும் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செல்லும்

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போது அவர்கள் ரோடுகளில் கிடப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் மானக் கேடாகவும் பரிதாபகரமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கூடுமானவரையில் நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து பயிரிடச் சொல்லியும், ரேஷன் கடைகளுக்கும் தானியங்களை நியாயவிலைக்குக் கொடுக்கும்படி செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை அமைத்து எவ்வளவு ஜனங்களுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்கமுடியும்? ஒரு சிலருக்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை அமைத்தால் பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்துவிடாது. இந்த பஞ்சத்தை போக்கவேண்டுமானால் பாரதியார் சொன்னமாதிரி “தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவு இல்லையெனில் ஜகத்தினை அழித்திருவோம்” என்ற மொழியை நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கருத்திலிருத்தி இதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்து இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை தீர்க்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை எடுத்து ஜனங்களுடைய பட்டினியை போக்க வழி செய்யவேண்டும். சில இடங்களில் காடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. காடுகளுக்கு பக்கங்களில் தரிசு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் விருத்தாஜலம், காட்டுமலூர், கூத்தகுடி, கருவேப்பலங்குரிச்சி, கர்ணத்தம், மங்கலக் கோட்டை முதலிய கிராமங்களில் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த விஷயம் பற்றி தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடம் சொல்லி இருந்தோம். அதற்கு எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. அந்தமாதிரி இருக்கும் நிலங்களை பயிர் செய்தால் ஜனங்கள் பட்டினியின்றி சௌகர்யமாக இருக்க முடியும், பஞ்சம் பறந்துபோகும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, 4-10 Sir, on account of decontrol of food there is all round satisfaction p.m. amongst the people because they are not required to stand in queue before the ration shops. Now they can purchase their rations at their will in the open market. But the price of rice and other cereals is slowly rising and the people are thronging to the relief shops. Want of sufficient number of relief shops is working hardship on the people. Therefore the Government should start more number of relief shops. The price of foodstuffs is as follows in important centres of Cuddapah district. At Kodur the price of one Madras measure of rice is Re. 1-6-0, ragi is Re. 0-13-0 and cholam, Re. 0-13-0. At Cuddapah it is Re. 1-4-0, Re. 0-13-0 and Re. 0-13-0. At Proddattur it is Re. 1-3-0, Re. 0-14-0 and 0-14-0. At Rajampet it is Re. 1-4-0, Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-14-0. The common man earning a rupee per day finds it difficult to maintain his family when prices stand at these levels. The Government should try to bring down prices to the level of the controlled prices immediately.

“ Further, I submit, Sir, that the Government should immediately undertake to implement the following suggestions to solve the food problem in the State. The Government must start co-operative agricultural farming societies. The formation of these societies will consolidate the small holdings of the agriculturists and will save lot of expenditure in respect of manuring and other agricultural operations. As the society would get agricultural implements like tractors and bulldozers on hire from Government at cheaper rates, the cost of cultivation would be lesser and at the same time the yield would be higher.

“ The Government should immediately allow the Harijans and the landless poor to cultivate the lands which are now classified as unreserved forest. The following are some of the places where

[Sri P. Venkatasubbiah] [11th December 1952]

such lands are available. Near the villages of Peddalebaka and Jangamvaripalle, Kamalapuram taluk, Cuddapah district, there is an extensive patch of land measuring about hundred acres which is classified now as unreserved forests though there are no trees on them excepting shrubs. There is an extensive plot of land between Reddipalle and Pullampet, Cuddapah district, having shrubs. There are nearly 200 to 300 acres of land near Khajipet, Cuddapah taluk, Cuddapah district, which is lying fallow. Near Gadila, Rajampet taluk, there are nearly 500 acres.

"The Government should allow the Harijans and the landless poor to cultivate the tank-bed lands, river porambokes, etc., as was allowed when the Grow More Food Campaign was in operation. All the farmers who were previously allowed to cultivate these lands are at present evicted. Some of the places where such farmers have been evicted are Vontimitta tank-bed lands, Patha-cuddapah tank-bed lands and Koppolu tank-bed lands.

"I know, Sir, the responsibility of the Government to supply foodgrains to 25.86 million people of this State is very great and the famine-affected areas like the Rayalaseema still add to it. What are the steps to be taken to mitigate the food scarcity in Rayalaseema, particularly in Cuddapah district? The following projects in the district should be executed: Gandikota project, Kanchalammagandi project, Diguva Sagileru project and Badinagadda project. Further, new tanks must be constructed wherever they are feasible and the old tanks which have been neglected should be repaired. I hope the Government would consider these suggestions.

"Sir, before I close let me quote Mr. Chester Bowles from his book 'New India'. The passage runs as follows: 'This increase in food production will not be automatic. It can be assured only if the cultivators are given the incentives to produce the extra food made possible by modern techniques. If the incentives are lacking, use of more modern techniques will merely reduce the number of hours spent by the cultivators in the fields.' Therefore Government should implement all these things by adopting modern methods."

SRI K. RAMIAH CHOWDARY:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, దేశంలోని కరువు కాటకాలను గురించి ముఖ్యంగా తెలుసుకోవలసిన పరిస్థితి విస్తృతది గనుక యీ రోజున మంత్రిగారు నాకు ఈ అవకాశము యిచ్చినందులకు వారికి నా యొక్క కృతజ్ఞత తెలుపవలసిన విషయం ఎంతోవున్నది. కరువు కాటకాలను గురించి మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు వాటికి కారణములు ఏమి అని చర్చించే సందర్భములో దేశంలో వ్యవసాయమునకు ముఖ్యధారమైనటువంటి వర్షములు లేకపోవటంచేత వ్యవసాయము వెనుకబడిన కారణంచేత దేశము యీ కరువుకు గురికావలసివచ్చిందని చెప్పాలి. ఈ విషయమే నేను యీ రోజున చర్చించవలసియున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో దాదాపు ఉదమూడు లక్షల యకరాల భూమి సాగుబడి అవుతున్నది. అందులో అయిదు లక్షల యకరాలు మాగాణి భూమిగను, మిగత ఏనిమిది లక్షల యకరాలు మెట్ట

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భూమిగను సాగు ఆవుతున్నది. ఈ ఆయిదులక్షల యకరాల మాగాణీ భూమిలో కూడా దాదాపు రెండున్నర లక్షల యకరాల భూమి కాలువల క్రిందను, మిగతా రెండున్నర లక్షల యకరాల భూమి చెరువుల క్రిందను సాగు ఆవుతున్నది. దాదాపు పదహారు లక్షల ప్రజానీకం నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో వున్నప్పుడు పదమూడు లక్షల యకరాల భూమిపైకి రెండున్నర లక్షల యకరాలు కాలువల క్రింద మాగాణిగాను, సాగు ఆవుతున్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో కరువు కాటకాలు ఏర్పడినందువల్ల ప్రజలు యితర ప్రదేశాలకు వలసపోవలసిన పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడ్డది. యీ కరువునుండి ప్రజలను రక్షించటానికి ప్రభుత్వము లీసుకోవలసిన చర్యలు ఎన్నో వున్నవి. ఇటువంటిప్పుడు యీరోజు కరువుకాటకాలకు గురిఅయిన వరుసలలో ప్రజలను వలసపోనివ్వడమనేది ప్రభుత్వమునకు మంచిదికాదు. మంత్రివర్గమువారు ఈ వలసపోయే ప్రజలకు సహాయము చేయటానికి పూనుకోవలసినటువంటి విషయముగానున్నది. ఈ విషయములోనే నొక సూచన చేస్తున్నాను. నా నియోజక వర్గానికి చెందిన ఉడయగిరి తాలూకా మెట్ట తాలూకా ఆయియున్నది. ఈ తాలూకాలో ఉన్నటువంటివి. సామాన్యముగా రేగడభూములు వంటి భాగపండి ప్రదేశాలు. ఈ భూములు ముఖ్యంగా వర్షాధారమైన భూములు. ఎక్కువగాతోట భూములుగలవు. వర్షాలే వీటికి ఆదారము. వర్షాలు లేకపోతే పంటలు పండవు. కాని అక్కడ మాగాణీభూములు అక్కడక్కడ స్వల్పముగా చెరువులక్రింద సాగుఆవుచున్నవి. ఉడయగిరి తాలూకా మెట్టను అంతా కలుపుకొంటే సుమారు పన్నెండుసార్లు ఎకరాలు దాదాపు చెరువులక్రింద సాగు ఆవుతున్నది. గత ఆయిదారు సంవత్సరాలుగా బొత్తిగా వర్షాలు లేవు. ఈ తాలూకాలో మెట్టము ముప్పదిరెండు చెరువులున్నవి. అందులో పన్నెండు చెరువులకు బొత్తిగా కట్టలు పోయినవి. ఈ మధ్య వర్షాలు పడినందున కొద్ది గొప్ప నీరు ఉంటుందనుకొంటే, ఈ పన్నెండు చెరువులకు కట్టలు తెగి ఉన్నందున, వచ్చిన నీరు కాస్తా పోయింది. అందువల్ల పంటలన్నీ బొత్తిగా పోయినవి. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రజలు తినలిండి లేకపోయినందువల్ల వలస వెళుతున్నారంటే అశ్వర్థమేమున్నదని అంటున్నాను. తిండిలేనందువల్ల ఏర్పడినకరువు కాటకాలవల్లనే వీరు వలసపోవలసివచ్చింది. పోతే, తక్కినచోట్లగూడా నీటి వసతి లేనందున పంటలు చెబ్బి తినవలసివచ్చింది. నేను చేస్తే సూచన ఏమిటంటే, ప్రభుత్వము ఈ ప్రజలను రక్షించటానికి, యిప్పుడు estimates తయారైనటువంటి Minor Irrigation schemes, తక్షణం ఆమలులో పెట్టమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ స్కీములవల్ల ప్రజలకు పనులు ఏర్పడును. వలసపోవలసిన అవసరముండదు. ఇటువంటి పనులు వల్ల మా తాలూకాలో సుమారు పదిహేను చెరువులకు మరమ్మత్తుచేయ వీలగును. ఈ పనులు తక్షణం నెలకొల్పి వలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇటువంటి పనులు ఆరంభించి ప్రజలను రక్షించడమనేది ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ప్రధానకర్తవ్యమని చెప్పుచున్నాను. కొన్ని Minor Irrigation schemes పంటల రోజులలోకూడా అవసరమై యున్నది. ఇంతేకాకుండా ప్రజలకు subsistence loans యివ్వడము చాలా అవసరమై యున్నది. అక్కడఉన్న స్థానికోద్యోగులు ఈ loans ఇచ్చట వీలులేదంటున్నారు. Subsistence loans యివ్వకపోతే ప్రజలు తిండి లేక మలమల మాడి పోతారు తర్వాత అకలి చావులకు గురిఅవుతారని ముందుగా ప్రభుత్వానికి హెచ్చరిక చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సమయములో ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే కొద్ది గొప్ప అప్పులు మంజూరుచేసి పేదలెలాంగాన్ని కాపాడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను లేక పోతే ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలను యింకను అనేక యిబ్బందుల పాలుచేసినవారగుదురని చెప్పి యింతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

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* SRI L. C. PAIS :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are indebted to the Hon. the Minister for Food for placing before us a very accurate picture of the food situation in the State. He has given us the necessary facts. There is no attempt at exaggeration. There is certainly no scope for alarm and the prospect is hopeful. The problem of food is a difficult problem especially in a deficit State like Madras. The food problem in the State of Madras is essentially the problem of rice and unless the Government are in a position to supply rice in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices, it can never be said that the food problem is sufficiently solved. With the stable and strong Government we are now having, with the lifting of controls and with the establishment of fair price shops in various places, we thought that the food problem was well-nigh solved. But there were many misfortunes coming in the way and I do not refer to them as the Hon. the Minister for Food has referred to them at great length. Our only satisfaction is that we have at the helm of affairs in this State our Chief Minister, a man of ability and a man of vision. The test of true leadership is the ability to see through the confusions of the times, the moral and political issues involved. There has been of late a good deal of confusion. People began to have vested interests in the miseries of others; they began to have, as we saw during the last few days, vested interests in the so-called miseries of bus owners and landlords. What we require to-day is not so much of criticism. We require to-day a fund of goodwill, a fund of co-operation and a little more of patience. We have only to place this goodwill and co-operation at the disposal of our leader and we may rest assured that the food problem is bound to be satisfactorily solved. We have long-range schemes; we have short-range schemes; we have got community projects and attempts are being made to bring down the prices to the minimum possible. What is now necessary is that the Government should give more incentives to those who are producing food and one is to fix minimum price for the produce. I need not say about other things like security of tenure, fixation of fair rent, etc.

“ Sir, before I conclude let me only refer to one point. It may be necessary in these times of stress that the Government should permit the free use of what is called nira. Nira is an article of food. As the Hon. Minister for Prohibition once said, it is a wholesome drink and certainly it is not an intoxicant. My submission to the Government is that they may consider this demand which is now coming from all parts of the country and ways and means may be devised to liberalize the use of this nira. So far as Mangalore is concerned, we passed unanimous resolutions at meetings of our Food Production Committee that nira should be permitted to be used and we sent them to the Government also. One objection that was expressed was that it might be very difficult to manage it and that the privilege might be abused. We discussed this point with the Co-operative department and they said we would be able to manage things well. The second objection was that it might ultimately adversely influence the progress of Prohibition. I may assure the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister

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for Prohibition that it will not come in the way of the progress of Prohibition. Nira will always be nira and it will not turn into fermented liquor. So the Government need not have any apprehensions about this. I may assure the Government that, if only the use of nira is made popular, there will be greater co-operation and goodwill and the Prohibition policy also will succeed better."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ కరువు తీర్మానమీద శ్రీ కృష్ణగారు తెచ్చిన సవరణను గురించి నేను వారితో విశిష్టవిస్తూ మాట్లాడుతున్నాను. విమిటంటే రాష్ట్రంలో ఒక్క రాయలసీమలోనే కాకుండా రాష్ట్రం మొత్తమీద ముఖ్యంగా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోను, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోనూ, నా నియోజకవర్గమునకు చెందిన మాతాలూకా అయిన పల్నాడు తాలూకాలోనూ, అటు తమిళనాడులో భున్న కోయంబత్తూరు జిల్లాలోనూ యింకను యితరచోట్లనూ, వర్షాధారము వల్ల ప్రజలుంటు లు కంటించి జీవించే చోట్లంతటనూ, కరువు యీనాటి వరకూ తొందరిస్తున్నది. ఈ కరువువల్ల ప్రజలుతిండికే అనేక భాధలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ కరువుకు ప్రధాన కారణం గత అయిదారు సంవత్సరాలునూ వర్షములు సక్రమంగా లేనందువల్లనే చెప్పాలి. కరువుతో భాధపడుచున్నాయివంటి అన్ని ప్రదేశాలలోనూ ప్రభుత్వము తగు చర్యలు తీసుకుని ప్రజలను యీ కరువునుండి రక్షించలేదని ప్రజలు తీవ్రమైన ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ కరువు కాటకాలు దేశములో అనేక చోట్ల తొండవిస్తూన్న దని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిసియున్న సంగతి విదితమే. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము కనీస చర్యలపై వెంటనే తీసుకోక పోవడమనేది చాలా విచారకరమైన సంగతి అని చెప్పాలి. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఏదో పెద్దపెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులను తలపెట్టి, పంచ వర్ష ప్రణాళిక అనే సాకుతో ప్రభుత్వము కాలాయాపనచేస్తున్నది. ఈ పెద్దపెద్ద స్కీములు తలపెట్టే బదులు రాష్ట్రంలో ఎక్కడెక్కడ చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములున్నవో పరి శీలించకనే ప్రజల సౌకర్యాలు నిర్లక్ష్యంచేసి రాష్ట్రంలో కష్టపరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడేటట్లు చేసిందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. మా పల్నాడు తాలూకాలోనే అనేక చిన్నచిన్న స్కీము లున్నవి. ఇవన్నీయూ తలపెట్టినట్లయితే, ఆ ప్రాంతమంతయు కరువుకు గరికావలసిన. అవసరమేకాకుండా పోయేది. అలాంటిది చేయకుండా ప్రభుత్వం కరువు తెచ్చిపెట్టింది. మా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో ముఖ్యంగా మెట్ట తాలూకాలో ఏడు ఎనిమిది లక్షల ఎక రాలు సాగు అయ్యే భూములున్నవి. ఈ భూములన్నియు వర్షాధారపు భూములే ఇవన్నియు పరిశీలించకుండా ఏదో కృష్ణా నెన్నూరు ప్రాజెక్టును తలపెట్టి మమారు ఇరవై ఆరు లక్షల రూపాయలకు పైగా ఖర్చు పెట్టి మా ప్రాంతాల కుపయోగము లేని ఒక పెద్ద స్కీముకొరకు డబ్బు ప్రభుత్వం దుర్వినియోగము చేసింది. ఈ డబ్బు పెట్టి మా ప్రాంతములో భున్న చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములు అనుబులోకి తెచ్చియున్నట్లయితే ప్రజ లకు ఎంతో సౌకర్యమయ్యేది. అలాంటి ప్రయోజనకరమగు పనులు చేయక ప్రభుత్వం యీ డబ్బు అంతయు మట్టిపాలు చేసింది. ఇప్పటికైనా నేను ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒక con-structive suggestion యిస్తున్నాను. ఈ suggestion మా నియోజకవర్గపు ప్రజలందరు కోరగా నేను యీ suggestion చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములు ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే తలపెట్టిన రెండల మా ప్రాంతపు రైతులు ప్రభుత్వానికి తోడ్పడ టానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. అందుకని యీ చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములు వెంటనే పిల పెట్టమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. సుమారు పది సంవత్సరాలుగా మా ప్రాం తపు ప్రజలు యీ స్కీముల కొరకు ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. కాని యింకెవరకు ప్రభు త్వము తలకెక్కించు కోలేదు. వ్యవసాయమునకు నీటి సౌకర్యాలు లేక కూలినాల్సి చేసుకొని జీవించే వేద రైతాంగము ప్రతి సంవత్సరము యిల్లు వాకిలి విడిచి మాగాడి

సాంకేతికుల వలసినాలోరు. ఇటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు చేస్తే ఆ రైతులు పర ప్రదేశాలకు పోవుటకు అవసరమే ఉండను. ఈ సరిస్థితుల యధార్థ స్థితిని తెలుసుకోవా లంటే మంత్రిగారు ఒక పర్యాయము ఆకస్మికముగావచ్చి చూడ గోరుతున్నాను. ఆక్కడక్కడ చిన్నచిన్న చెరువులు ఎన్నో మరమ్మత్తు కాక చికత్సలా ఉన్నవి. ఆక్కడే ప్రజలందరు పంటలు పండించుకొనే సౌకర్యాలు లేక యితర ప్రదేశాలకు వలస పోతారు. ఆక్కడ ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు నానాటికి డిజింపి పోతున్నవి. మా ప్రాంతపు ప్రజల కష్టాలను గూర్చి ఎన్నో రిపోర్టులు వస్తున్నవి. ఈ సంవత్సరం మా ప్రాంతంలో monsoon బొత్తిగా fail అయిన కారణంచేత వర్షాలే లేవు. ఆందువల్ల పంట లేకుండా వున్నారు. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వము ఆదనపు పన్నులుగూడా తలపెట్టింది. పంటలు సక్రమంగా పండిలేనగదా యీ రైతులు యీ ఆదనపు పన్నులు యిచ్చుకోగలరు ! ఇంతవరకు మా ప్రాంతం కరువు ప్రాంతంగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించలేదు. దీని విషయమై ఇదివరకు ఎన్నో విజ్ఞప్తులు చేసియున్నాను. ఈ ప్రాంతం కరువు ప్రాంతంగా తక్షణం ప్రకటించాలి అని కోరుతున్నాను. చిన్నచిన్న irrigation schemes వెంటనే తలపెట్టాలి. కొన్ని చెరువులు వెంటనే మరమ్మత్తు చేయాలి. ప్రభుత్వం ఒక చిన్న చెరువు యీ సంవత్సరం మరమ్మత్తు చేయించారేకాని, దానివల్ల ఎక్కువ ప్రపయోగముకాకుండా పోయింది. కాని యిదివర కెప్పుడో ఆ చెరువు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించి యున్నట్లైతే, ఎక్కువ ప్రపయోగించేది. మా తాలూకాలో బట్టువారిపాలెం అనే గ్రామంలో ఒక చెరువు వున్నది. ఆ చెరువు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించి నట్లయితే, వ్యవసాయమునకు ఎంతో ఉపయోగించేది. అట్లాంటిదిగూడ ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి రాలేదని విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాలన్నియు ప్రభుత్వము గమనించి వెంటనే చెరువులు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించినట్లైతే ప్రజలు ఎంతో సుఖముగా జీవించగలరు. నేను యిచ్చే constructive suggestion ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే పరిశీలించి యీ minor irrigation schemes అమలుపరచాలని కోరుతున్నాను. విదో కమ్యూనిస్టు ఫార్టీ సభ్యుడు యీ suggestion చేశాడు, ప్రభుత్వానికి ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యుడు చేసిన suggestion ఎందుకు ఆమోదించాలి అనే వాదం తీసుకొని ప్రభుత్వం నిర్లక్ష్యపరచవద్దని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. యిది ఫార్టీ సమస్యకాదు. ప్రజలసమస్యయే గనుక వెంటనే దీనిని ఆమోదింప కోరాను. ప్రభుత్వ పక్షసభ్యుడు చెప్పితేనే చేసేది, ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు కోరేది చేయకూడదు అనే భావంతో ప్రభుత్వం నిర్లక్ష్య భావం చూపవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రజల సమస్య గనుక, యీ విషయం వెంటనే గమనించి మా జిల్లాలోని Minor Irrigation schemes వెంటనే అమలుపరచుమని కోరుచున్నాను ఇటువంటి కనీస సౌకర్యాలైనను ప్రజలకు చేయకపోతే ప్రభుత్వ విధాన మిటువంటిదని ప్రజలు మేలుకొనెదరని హెచ్చరిక చేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* **SRI P. G. MANICKAM** :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் சிலதாலாகாக்கள் ஏற்கனவே பஞ்சப்பிரதேசங்கள் என்று அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் இவ்வருஷமும் பருவ மழை தவறி விட்டபடியால் அங்கே இருந்த உணவுப் பயிர்கள் எல்லாம் காய்ந்து போய்விட்டன. இப்பொழுது கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் பல தாலாகாக்களில் பஞ்சம் தலைவிரித்து ஆடுகிறது. பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப் பட்டவர்கள் பெரும்பாலோர் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஆவார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் தொழிலாளர்கள் என்று பிரிவில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது விவசாயம் கெட்டுவிட்டதால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எந்த நிலைமையில் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. இரண்டாவதாக அவர்களுக்கு உண்ண உணவு இல்லை. அத்துடன் உடை இல்லை, துணி இல்லை. இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு அங்கே வேலையும் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்றால் அவர்களுடைய கதி என்னவாகும் என்பதை கவர்

என்மெண்டுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இது சம்பந்தமாக கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து பல சங்கங்கள் மனுக்களை கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கின்றன. கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா ஒரு distressed area என்று கூட பிரகடனப்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு அநேக விண்ணப்பங்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் தாமதமையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கூடுமானவரையில் அங்கே பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்கும்படி நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலை என்று ஏற்கனவே அங்குள்ள ஜில்லா போர்டு வேலைகளை ஆரம்பித்து காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகின்றது. ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு போதுமான பணம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் அதைத் தொடர்ந்து செய்யமுடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் community project திட்டம் வந்து இருக்கிறது. அந்த திட்டத்தின் மூலம் அங்கே காரியங்களைச் செய்யலாம். அதைத் தீவிரமாக நடத்துவதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டு சிபார்சு செய்து உதவியும் செய்தால் நல்லது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அத்துடன் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு போதிய அளவில் உதவியெடுத்து அநேகம் காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு உதவி அளித்தால் கூடுமான அளவில் அவர்களால் காரியங்களைச் செய்யமுடியும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“கோயமுத்தூரிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் தற்போது கூலி ஆட்களாக மில்கனிலும், ரப்பர் தோட்டங்களிலும், தேயிலை தோட்டங்களிலும், மலைப் பிரதேசங்களிலும் வசித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களும் கூடுமானவரையில் தங்களுடைய ஊதியத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியை கிராமங்களில் கஷ்டப்படும் ஜனங்களுக்கு அனுப்பிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அங்கே சென்றாலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு போதுமான நியாயம் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு சரியான ஊதியம் கிடைப்பதும் இல்லை. இதைப்பற்றி அவர்களுடைய தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள் கவான்மெண்டுக்கு தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எந்தெந்த முறையில் காரியங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அந்தந்த வழிகளில் கவான்மெண்டு பிரிசீலனை செய்து அவர்களுக்கு உதவி அளிக்க முன்வருவார்களேயானால் இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ததாகும் என்பதை கவான்மெண்டுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఆహార సమస్యను గురించి ఆలోచించే సందర్భములూ రాష్ట్రములూ ఎక్కడెక్కడ కరువు పెచ్చుపెరిగి వుందో, దానికి ప్రజలు ఎంత తీవ్రంగా గురియైనా ఉన్నా ఆలోచించవలసియైనది. సంవత్సరాల తరబడిగా ఒక సంవత్సరంగావున్న మరయొక సంవత్సరం అయినా వర్షాలు లేని కారణంచేత రాయలసీమలో నిరంతరము టైమం తాంబిస్తునే వుంది. పోయిన May మాసంలో తీవ్రమైన వరదలువచ్చి అందుఫలితంగా పంటలు మురిగిపోయి పశువులు చచ్చినందువలన ప్రజలు అనేక యిబ్బందులకు గురియై టైమంతో పీడింపబడుచున్న సంగతి మనం అంతా ప్రత్యక్షంగా చూచాము. నిన్న మనము ఒక Tanjore జిల్లాలోనే ఘమూరు 5 కోట్ల జనాభా తుపాసువల్ల బాధపడి పంటలు పోయిన సంగతి కూడా అందరికీందే అక్కడగూడ యీ తుపాసువల్ల ఆహారసమస్య తీవ్రంగా దుర్బుద్ధి. ఈనాడు దేశంలో ఆహారసమస్య చాలా గడ్డుసమస్యగా విర్రుడ్చి. ప్రతి పక్ష సభ్యులు ఎన్నో విధాల ప్రభుత్వవృష్టికి యీ టైమాన్ని గురించి తెలియజేసినను, యితవరకు యీ సమస్య ఒక సామ్యమైన పద్ధతిలో ప్రభుత్వం పరిష్కారము చేయకుండా కాలయాపన చేస్తున్నారు. కాలయాపన చేసిన కొద్ది ప్రజలు మరింతకష్టాలకు గురియై అవస్థల పడడమేగాని వేరు మార్గం కన్పించలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా రాయల సీమలో గత మాడు సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రజలు తీవ్రమైన టైమానికి గురిఅయి ఎంతో బాధపడుచున్నారు. పోయిన సంవత్సరము ప్రజలు టైమంతో ఊడింట ఒకభాగం పీడింపబడారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం ఊడింట రెండుభాగాలు టైమానికి గురి అయినారు.

[Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi] [11th December 1952]

ఈ టైమం దేశమంతటను తీవ్రంగా వ్యాపించింది. మా కర్నూలు జిల్లాలో ముఖ్యంగా కోయలకుంట్ల, సిరువెళ్ల, బనగానపల్లి, నందికొట్కూరు తాలూకాలలో టైమంపూర్తిగా వ్యాపించింది. సంద్యాల తాలూకాలో కొంత భాగమున్నూ, కర్నూలు తాలూకాలో కొంత భాగమున్నూ తప్ప తక్కినచోట్ల టైమానికి ప్రజలు గురిఅయి యున్నారు. మా జిల్లాలో ఎక్కడదూచినను టైమం తాండవిస్తూన్నది. ఈ టైమానికి కారణం వర్షాలు కురవవలన వల్లమన్నూ, అందుకుగాను ప్రభుత్వం సత్వర వర్షలు తీసుకొనక పోయి నందువల్లమన్నూ, ప్రజలు యింతగా భాదపడవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలు లేకపోవటంచేత, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు వలస పోతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా వలసిపోతున్నప్పుడు కూడా ప్రజలు ఇల్లువాకిలి విడిచిననూ పశువులకు మేత లేనందున, వీటిగతి యెంతాతుంకో అని తెలియకుండాకూడా విడిచివెట్టినవాళ్లు కూడా ఉన్నారు. విడిచివెట్టినవాటికి మేత లేక చావటమూ, లేక వెంట తోలుకుపోయిన వాటికి మేత దొరకకపోవటమూ జరుగుచున్నది. ఇటువంటి కష్టాలను నివారించుటకై ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే చర్యలు తీసుకొనవలసి వుంది. ప్రభుత్వం వివిధమైన వర్షాలు తీసుకోకపోతే, మా జిల్లాలు ముఖ్యంగా మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో తీవ్ర పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడునని ప్రభుత్వానికి హావ్యరిక చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సమయంలో యీ టైమపీడితులకు భూసంబంధమైన పనులు వీవైనా నెలకొల్పి యీ టైమాన్నుంచి యీ ప్రజలను రక్షించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా కోయలకుంట్ల బనగానపల్లి తాలూకాలలోని ప్రజల కష్టాలు యింతయని చెప్పటకు వీలుకాకుండావున్నది. ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతైనా సహాయము చేయుటకు ఆవసరమైయున్నది. ఈ తాలూకాలకు ఒక ఖామి తనఖా బ్యాంకును ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటుచేసినయెడల ప్రజలకు ఖామీలు తాకట్టు పెట్టుకొని అయినను జీవించటానికి వీలంటుంది. పైచేటు వడ్డీ వ్యాపారస్థులు అధిక వడ్డీలు కోరటమువల్ల, ప్రజలకు యిల్లువాకిలి ఆక్కుకోవలసిన స్థితి పట్టుతుందని భయపడుచున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఒక ఖామి తనఖా బ్యాంకును వెంటనే ఏర్పాటు చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంకను చిన్నచిన్న irrigation schemes, ను నెలకొల్పి ప్రజలకు కూలి వగైరా పనులను కల్పించి రక్షించగలగాను. అట్లు చేయని యెడల యిది ప్రజాస్వామ్య ప్రభుత్వము అనిపించుకోదు. ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా వెండింగులో పెట్టియున్నటువంటి యీ స్త్రీములను యీ టైమం సమయంలోవైనా ఆములులోనికి తెచ్చి ప్రజలను కాపాడమని అంటున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మా జిల్లాలోని కర్నూలు, కడప కేనాల్ ద్వారా ఇప్పుడు సప్లయ్ అయ్యే నీరును యింకను వెంపొందించి సప్లయ్ చేసినట్లయితే యింకను ఎంతో ఖామికి నీరుసప్లయ్ కావడమే కాకుండా, మరికొంత ఖామిని సాగు చేయుటకు వీలుగా ఉంటుంది. యీ కేనాలుకు కట్టలు ఎత్తుచేయడము వగైరా మరయ్యే పనులు అత్యవసరమని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇవిధమైన పనులు నెలకొల్పి, ప్రజలను టైమాన్నించి తప్పించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మరొక విషయం ఉంది. కరువునుండి తప్పించుకొనుటకు రైతులు అక్కడక్కడ యీ కేనాలుకు అడ్డకట్టలు కట్టుకొని నీరు పారుదలచేసుకొని ఖామీలకు నీరు సప్లయ్ మరలించుకొంటూంటే, అక్కడ స్టానికోబోగ్స్ థులు, అందుకు తీవ్రమైన penalty వేస్తామని అంటున్నారని నాకు అనేకమంది రైతులు రిపోర్టులు చేసియున్నారు. యీ టైమం నుండి తప్పించుకొని విలాగున బయటపడుదామా, భగవంతుడా! అనే ఆత్మరతతో యీ రైతులు కుటుంబ పోషణకుగాను, యీ కాలవనంచి నీరు తగ్గించుకొంటూంటే, అధికారులు యీ విధంగా బెదిరింపడమనేది అన్యాయము. టైమం ఉన్న సంగతి అందరికీ తెలుసు. ప్రభుత్వానికి గూడ తెలుసు. ప్రజలు భాదపడుతున్న సంగతిగూడా తెలుసు. పశువులకు మేతలేదనిగూడ తెలుసును. ఇచ్చియున్న ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిసియున్నా పంటలు పండించుకొని జీవించుదామని ప్రజలు మొరపెట్టుకొంటుంటే,

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యీ అధికారులు అడ్డంకులు చెప్పడమనేది ప్రభుత్వం గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం వారు వెంటనే తగిన ప్రయత్నాలు పంపిణీని ఆశీర్వాదించి తీసుకోవలసి ఉన్నది. ”

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many of the hon. Members here and you yourself also will perhaps be surprised to hear that there is likely to be famine in the Krishna district. I submit, Sir, and I am sure all the hon. Members here who come from the Krishna district will support me, that the dry taluks of the Krishna district, viz., Nuzvid, Tiruvur and Nandigama, are almost in the same condition as the districts of Rayalaseema. Though grain is available in these taluks, the people there have no purchasing capacity. There are also forests in these taluks and the people are resorting to the forests for eking out their livelihood. The tappers there are out of employment, and recently when the Hon. Minister came there, they presented petitions to him requesting that neera should be supplied to them. I am sure Government will favourably consider their request. Most of the people are out of employment; not only that, they have gone into debts and have incurred lot of expenditure over sowing paddy. But the paddy fields dried up, and then they tried to grow cholam in those paddy fields. It is a very unusual procedure and many people say that they have never heard of cholam being sown in paddy fields. And now, even the cholam has dried up. So, I suggest that the Government should take up the execution of famine works in those taluks. They are estimated to cost about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs in these three taluks. I also sent up petitions to the Government requesting that the works should be taken up and that immediate succour should be given to the people. Wherever crops are not sown or have withered away and wherever cattle are dying or have died for want of fodder, the Government should give remission of land revenue. The fair-price shops which are being run now should be continued. Only by taking these measures can the Government save the people of these taluks from distress, and I make special mention of it here because of the wrong impression that the dry taluks of the Krishna district are also surplus areas. Sir, the conditions in these taluks should also be taken into consideration when allowing export of food from the Krishna district to the other districts. Quite apart from this, whenever we want to deal with famine conditions, we must think of long-range programmes. Then only we can meet future situations successfully. The decontrol policy of the Government has been very successful and it has done a lot of good to the people. Unless we take up big projects like the Siddheswaram project in Rayalaseema and the Nandikonda project, famine conditions cannot be eradicated. After all, the cost of these projects is comparatively very small. Nandikonda project would seem to cost Rs. 100 crores, out of which Rs. 40 crores will be met by the Hyderabad Government and our Government will have to find only Rs. 60 crores. As a result of it, I understand the increase in paddy production will be about a million tons. According to the Leader of the House, our food deficit is only half a million tons. So, by taking up these projects

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for execution, not only can we meet the deficit but we can also give the surplus grain to other parts of India and perhaps the All-India deficit also can be successfully met. When we have got these projects in view, and when we know they can be executed at cheap cost, why should we despair? We see from the papers that a survey will take place; I hope that survey will be completed, not in nine months, but in two or three months and that the projects themselves will be expedited and other small projects also taken up for execution. For example, the Budameru and the Thammaleru drainage projects in the Krishna and West Godavari districts can be taken up. When all these projects are executed, I am sure our food problem will be easily solved and we can proudly show the present and the coming generations that in spite of successive famines, the Congress Government has successfully tackled this difficult food problem."

SRI N. C. RAMASWAMI KANDER:—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது எனக்கு முன்பாகப் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் உணவு பற்றாக்குறையைப் பற்றியும், நிவாரணக் கடைகளைப் பற்றியும் பேசினார்கள். எனக்கு முன்பாக ஸ்ரீ பஞ்சாக்கூர் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் உணவு பற்றாக்குறையைப் பற்றி பேசவில்லை. உணவுப் பெருக்கம் இன்று எந்த நிலைமையில் சீர்கெட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பற்றி வெகு அழகாகப் பேசினார்கள். நானும் உணவுப் பெருக்கக் கொள்கை எப்படி சீர்கெட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பற்றி பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் ஒரு ஏக்கர் விவசாயம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் நூறு ரூபாய்கள் செலவாகின்றது. இந்த மாதிரியாகப் பார்த்தால் நூறு ஏக்கர் பயிர் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் எவ்வளவு செலவாகும்? அவனுக்குப் பயிர்ச் செலவு செய்ய வேறு கிணறு வெட்டவேண்டும். மாடுகள் வாங்கவேண்டும். நல்ல விதைகள் வாங்க வேண்டும். இதற்கெல்லாம் போதுமான பணம் அவர்களிடம் இன்றைய தினம் கிடையாது. ஆகவே உணவு இலாக்கா மூலமாக விதை தானியங்களையும் போதுமான பணத்தையும் அவர்களுக்கு முதலில் கடனாகவாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி பக்கத்தில் கடன் வாங்கி செய்தாலும் கூட காலத்தில் மழை இல்லாததின்காரணமாக அவைகள் எல்லாம் அழிந்து போய்விடுகின்றன. இப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் மழையில்லாததின்காரணமாக பல இடங்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான உதவி அளித்தாகவேண்டும். விவசாயம் சீர்கெட்டுப் போய்விட்டதினால்தான் பலர் வியாபாரம் செய்தல், உத்தியோகம் தேடுதல் போன்ற இதர தொழில்கள் செய்ய முன் வருகிறார்கள். படிப்பவர்கள் எல்லாம் விவசாயம் செய்ய முன்வருவதில்லை. அக்கரையும் கிடையாது. அப்படியே ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டு விவசாய இலாகாவின் உதவியை நாடும்பொழுதும் விவசாயம் என்னவென்பதையே அறியாத சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் அவர்கள் நிலைமையை உணர்ந்து காலாகாலத்தில் உதவியளிப்பதில்லை. அதனால் கூடுமான வரையில் சர்க்கார் விவசாயம் தெரிந்தவர்களைத்தான் தங்கள் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதனால் நம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்களையே வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ள முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். அதோடு உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வந்தவர்களுக்கும் விவசாயத்தில் சிறிது பயிற்சி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏர் ஓட்டவும், நிலத்தை உழவும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியவேண்டும். விவசாயப் பிரசாரம் தேவையில்லை. இந்தக் காலத்தில் விவசாயத்தில் லாபம் இருப்பதாக யாரும் கருதக்கூடாது. உதாரணமாக எங்கள் செங்கம் தாலுக்காவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு பஸ் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷத்தில் 40 பஸ்கள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரியாக ஒரு சில்லரைக் கடையை ஆரம்பித்தவர்கள் இன்றைய தினம் லக்ஷாதிபதியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையைப்பார்த்தால் நாளுக்கு நாள் கடன் பளு அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறதே

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తలీర ఎవరకంకుత గుంతవిత్తమాన లాపముం దిడెయ్యాదు. అయితే రాజ్యాంశి సర్కార్ వివిధానికలిన కేసులంతా తుత్తేతెత్తు వివిధాని వలగరకూడి వలకలీల గలలా నడవడికలెయ్యుం గుంకక వేణెండుం.

* SRI P. VENKATA SIVIAH. — “ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వం కంట్రోల్స్ 4-50 p.m.
 తొలగించిన తర్వాత ధరలు పెరిగాయనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వమే ఒప్పుకుంది. ఇదివరకు కంట్రోల్స్ వుండగా అక్కడక్కడ మాగాణి ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజలు కొంత కాకపోతే కొంత అయినా సాగు అయినచోట్ల సరసమైన ధరలతోటి ధాన్యమును కొనుక్కొని తినటానికి వీలయిందే. కాని, కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేసిన తర్వాత, ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలోని వ్యాపారస్తులు హెచ్చు ధరలు పెట్టి ధాన్యాని తరలించుకొని పోవడంవల్ల స్థానిక ప్రజలకు యీ కొద్దిమాత్రపు గింజలు కూడా దొరకటంలేదు. కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేయడం వల్ల ప్రజలకొట్టెలు మరింత ఎక్కువై, కట్టెలు వున్నవారికి, లేనివారికి అందరు కూడా యీ కట్టెలు పంచుకోవడమనేది తప్ప మరేమీ జరగడంలేదు. కరువు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలో, ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలో కంట్రోల్స్ ఉండడము మంచి దానే అని ప్రాయము వెల్లడియగుచున్నది. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి, కంట్రోల్స్ వుండిన రోజులలోగాని, కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేసిన రోజులలోగాని, ప్రజల కట్టెలు ఒకేమాదిరిగా వుండటం జరుగుచున్నది. దేశంలో పెద్ద పెద్ద ధాన్యాములు, వారికి ఉన్నటువంటి ధాన్యపనులను బట్టి ధాన్యాలను ఎంతయో నిలవ చేసుకోగలుగుతున్నారు. అదే విధముగా ధనికులైనటువంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులు ధాన్యాలనుకొని నిలవచేసుకొనే శక్తి పూర్తిగా ఉన్నాయన, ఎక్కువగా నిలువచేస్తున్నారు. ఇక పోతే ఉద్యోగిగతులు కాని, చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులుగాని, చిన్న చిన్న ధాన్యపరిశ్రమలవారుగాని, అట్టి నిలవలు చేయలేనాయన, వీరు ఎప్పుడీ కచ్చుడు ధాన్యాలను కొనుక్కొనవలసిన పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. ఈ విషయములో నేను చెప్పేది ఏమనగా పెద్ద పెద్ద ధాన్యాములు, నిలవలు చేయగల పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులమీద యీ కంట్రోల్స్ వుంటే తప్ప ఈ ధరలు పెంచడమనేది అరికట్టబడజాలదు. చిన్నవాటిమీద కంట్రోల్స్ అసలు అవసరం లేదనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులకు, ధాన్యాములకు నిలవలు చేయకుండా కంట్రోల్స్ ముఖ్యపరమైయున్నది. పెద్ద పెద్ద ధాన్యాములు, వ్యాపారస్తులు ధాన్యాలను నిలవచేసి మార్కెట్టులోనికి తెచ్చి విపరీతపు ధరలు పెంచుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. అందువలననే యీ కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేసిన తర్వాత యీ ధరలు పెరుగుటకు కారణమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ ధరలు పెంచడమనేది ప్రభుత్వంగా ధాన్యాలను మార్కెట్టులోనికి తెచ్చి యీ వ్యాపారస్తులకు పోటీగా నిలబడలేనేగాని, యీ ధరలను పెంచుటను అరికట్టటానికి సాధ్యమడదు. ఈ పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులకు ప్రభుత్వమే పోటీగా నిలబడాలి. లేకపోతే, వీరికి పోటీదార్లుండరు. ఇట్లు చేస్తేనే తప్ప ధరలు పెరుగకుండా చేయలేరు. ఇంతే కాకుండా ఆహారసమస్య కూడా సక్రమంగా పరిష్కరింపబడ జాలదు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వదృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ధరలు పెరుగుటను అరికట్టే ప్రయత్నంచేయాలి. సరసమైన ధరలకు ధాన్యాలనుకొని మార్కెట్టులోనికి ప్రభుత్వంలేవాలి. మన దేశంలో ధర గట్టువాటు కాకపోతే, విదేశాలనుండి అయినను తెప్పించే ప్రయత్నం చేయాలి. అట్లు చేయకుండా, ప్రస్తుత క్లిష్టపరిస్థితులలో land revenue మీద surcharge వసూలు చేయాలని ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టింది. కాని ఇది సమయముకాదు. ప్రజల ఆర్థికస్థితి బాగాలేదు. వివిధమైన పన్నును ప్రజలు భరించలేని స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. అట్లు యీ surcharge వసూలుచేయాలని ప్రభుత్వం నిశ్చయించినట్లయితే, మరింత బాధలకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలను గురిచేసినట్లే అవుతుంది. ప్రజలు యీ surcharge bill ను పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకించుతారు. ఇప్పటికే దీని విషయములో ఆందోళన జాస్తిగా వున్నది. ఈ విల్లును విరమించితేనే మంచిదని నా

[Sri P. Venkatasiviah] [11th December 1952]

అభిప్రాయం. ప్రజల ఆర్థికస్థితి బాగుపరచిన తర్వాతనే యిటువంటి బిల్లును తెచ్చిననూ ప్రయోజనముంటుంది. ప్రజల ఆర్థికస్థితి బాగుపర్చాలంటే, ధాన్యాల ధరలు తగ్గించే ప్రయత్నం చేయాలి. దీనికి మార్గము నేనాకటి చెప్పదలచాను. ప్రభుత్వం నేకరించదలచియుంటుంటే ధాన్యమును విదేశాలనుండి అయినను స్వల్ప ధరలకు తెప్పించి ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి కనీస ధరలకు అమ్మాలి. వ్యాపారస్థులతో మార్కెటులో ప్రభుత్వం కూడా పోటీచేసి, ధరలను వెగలకుండాచేయాలి. ఆ విధముగా వ్యాపారస్థులను ప్రతివస్తువులలోను పోటీచేస్తేనే, దేశంలో ధరలు తగ్గుతాయి. ఇది తప్ప ప్రజల ఆర్థికబలము వృద్ధిచేయాలంటే ప్రభుత్వానికి వేరే మార్గము లేదు.

“ఇకపోతే ఆహార మంత్రిగారు ఆహార సమస్య పరిష్కరించాలంటే, రెండు ముఖ్య విషయములు గమనించవలసి ఉంది. ఆహారము ఆ నేటి రెండు భాగములుగా విభజించాలి. మొదటిది ఉత్పత్తిభాగము. రెండవది వినిమయభాగము. మొదట ఉత్పత్తి భాగముల విషయములో ఒక విషయం చెప్పదలచాను. వినిమయ భాగం విషయము తర్వాత చూద్దాము. ఉత్పత్తి విషయములో ప్రభుత్వం యిప్పటికీ అయిదారు సంవత్సరాలుగా Grow More Food Scheme అని చెప్పి లక్షలకొలది, కోట్లకొలది డబ్బు శెలవుపరచారు. కాని నీటి సౌకర్యాలుగాని, వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలుగాని ప్రభుత్వము చేయలేక పోయినందున, యీ Grow More Food స్కీము ఎక్కడనూ successful గా జరగలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతో డబ్బు శెలవు చేసినను వినిమయ లాభము లేకపోయింది. ఈ ఉత్పత్తికిగాను ఎంత శెలవు చేసినదో ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వం జవాబు చెప్పకతప్పదు. ప్రజలకు యీ డబ్బును సరే మంగా ప్రభుత్వం వినియోగపరచలేదంటున్నాను. ఈ డబ్బు దుర్వినియోగ పరచబడ్డది. ఇంతేకాకుండా యీ నాడు ప్రజలకు చూపబడేటటువంటి plans, estimates అన్నియు మోసగించే plans, estimates అనియే చెప్పుతున్నాను. నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజల ఊమం కోరియన్నట్లయితే, అలవికానిదిన్నీ, మా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి నిరుపయోగమైనటువంటి ఒక పెద్ద స్కీము క్రిష్ణా-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు అనే సాగుతో ఇరవైయారు లక్షల రూపాయలను మట్టిలో ప్రభుత్వం కలిపింది. ఇట్లు చేయకుండా వీలు అయినటువంటిన్నీ, త్వరలో ప్రజల కుపయోగపడే చిన్న చిన్న minor irrigation స్కీములను అమలుజేసికొని తెచ్చియుంటే, ప్రజలకు ఎంతో ఉపయోగించేవి. కాని ప్రభుత్వము అట్లు చేయలేదు. మరొక విషయం చెప్పుతున్నాను. మా వినుకొండ తాలూకాలో కల్లెరు ప్రాజెక్టు విషయములో ప్రజలు నలభై ఏండ్లుగాయే అందోళనచేస్తే, దానికి నలభై లక్షలు ఖర్చు అవుతుందని చెప్పి, ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వం జోక్యము తీసుకోక, చివరకు దానిని రాజకీయాలకు బలిచేసింది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు క్రింద వున్న ఆరు చెరువులలోనికి ఒకదానికిగూడా గిడ్డెడు నీళ్లు రావటంలేదు. అందువల్ల యీ చెరువులక్రిందవున్న భూములకు నీళ్లు పారుదల లేకపోవటమువలన సాగు కావడము లేదు ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు క్రింద ఎన్నో చెరువులు వున్నను, అయిదారు సంవత్సరాలుగా నీళ్లు సప్లయ అవుతుందని ప్రజలు ఆశించియన్నప్పటికిని ప్రభుత్వం యింతవరకు ఎజోక్యము వుచ్చుకోలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ సంవత్సరం రూ. 2,200 irrigation సౌకర్యాల కోసం శాంక్షను చేసినామని చెప్పినప్పటికీ, ఆ డబ్బుకూడా ఏమి అయిందిన్నీ తెలియడంలేదు. ఈ రకంగా ప్రభుత్వం యిదిగో వస్తున్నాము, అదిగో చేస్తున్నాము అనే మోసపు ప్రచారం చేస్తుండేగాని, యింతవరకు ఏ విధమైన వసులు జరపకుండా వుంటున్నది. మూడు ఏండ్లనుంచి యీ చెరువులు బొత్తిగా ఎండిపోయినవి. వీటి విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఏమి చర్య తీసుకోలేదు అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is acknowledged on all hands that the present Government are

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straining every nerve to solve the food problem. The food problem is a knotty problem beset with many difficulties and the Government have got to face and solve it with courage and conviction. Members from all sides of the House have said that the Government are doing their best to meet the situation. Soon after assumption of office, the present Ministry declared decontrol and introduced the zonal system. This bold policy has gone a long way to avert the acute distress that would otherwise have prevailed in the country.

"The Government have been pushing forward the Grow More Food Campaign. I feel that the well subsidy scheme, which was in vogue in the past, must be revived. A good many families in the rural parts have derived considerable benefit from this scheme. No doubt there have been abuses and the entire subsidy did not reach the actual ryots. But that should not be a reason for giving up the scheme altogether. Well subsidy will give an incentive to the ryot to supplement the subsidy with his own funds and labour and dig a well which will be very useful especially in these days of no rains or unseasonal rains.

"Coming to the constituency which I represent, I wish to say that the conditions in certain parts of the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district, especially in the eastern parts are very distressing. No doubt distress conditions are prevailing throughout the Coimbatore district. But the Collector has been pleased to concentrate his attention on two or three taluks in which the distress is very acute. He is doing his very best. The Government must give him wider discretionary powers and place more funds at his disposal in view of the fact that distress conditions are prevailing all over the district. In the eastern parts of the Kollegal taluk, there have been no timely mungari rains and there has been no dry cultivation. The late onset of the hingari rains has not been of any benefit to the crops. The prospect for wet crop also is not bright. Wet cultivation is carried on with the help of some irrigation tanks which are mostly rain-fed. It is a pity that this taluk, which has got a number of water sources, has not got any irrigation scheme worth the name. We have got the Cauveri river, the Gundal and Honnahalla rivers and a number of small jungle streams. The Honnahalla river which is perennial, has been harnessed for irrigation purposes by the neighbouring State of Mysore."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, కౌంట్రీను తొలించినందు 5 p.m.

పల్లె దేశంలో సత్పరిణామాల కలిగాయి, ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి మేలుకలిగింది అని ఎవ్వరూ పొరపాటుగా నైనా ఎంచరనేది వాస్తవం. ప్రజాశీవితంతో సంబంధంవున్న వారు, ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని సక్రమంగా నేకరించినవారు కౌంట్రీలో రద్దువల్ల మేలు కల్గిందని భావించారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గౌరవసభ్యులకు గుర్తుకు తెచ్చున్నాను. కౌంట్రీలో రద్దు చేసిన తరువాత వస్తువుల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయినాయి పాటకజనం ఆహార ధాన్యాలు కొనుక్కోనలేక ఎంతో బాధపడ్డారు. ఈ నాడుకూడా బాధలుపడుతున్నారు. వాస్తవ విషయాలను తెలియజేస్తూ కౌంట్రీలో రద్దువల్ల ఫలితాలను వివరిస్తూ మార్పు కృష్ణా జిల్లా కాంగ్రెస్ సంఘంవారు తీర్మానించారు. వారి తీర్మానప్రకారం ఆహార వస్తువుల

[Sri K. Rajagopala Rao]

[11th December 1952]

ధరలు విశేషంగా పెరిగిపోయినట్లు పాటక జనానికి ఆహారధాన్యాలు సరసమైన ధరలకు లభ్యంకానట్లు. అంతేకాక చౌక డిపోలను మూసివేసినందువల్ల ప్రజాసామ్యం హెచ్చు ధరలయిచ్చి ఆహార ధాన్యాలు కొనుక్కోలేకపోతున్నారని వెల్లడవుతుంది. ఒక కాంగ్రెస్ సంఘంవారే ఈవిధంగా తీర్మానించారు అంటే పరిస్థితులు ఎంత ప్రమాదకరంగా మారాయో విషయం స్పష్టంబయ్యింది, ముఖ్యం కాంగ్రెస్ స్పష్టం గమనింపగోరాలను.

“ఇకపోతే ప్రభుత్వంవారు అమలు జరుపుతున్న రేవీధిధానం సామాన్య రైతులకు చాలా యిబ్బంది కలుగజేసేదిగావుంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్యాస్ చేసిన ఉత్తరువుల ప్రకారం 5 ఎకరాలకు పైబడ్డ రైతులందరూ రేవీధిధాన్యాన్ని ప్రభుత్వానికి యిచ్చుకోవాలనివున్నది. ఇది మధ్య తరగతి రైతులకు ఎంతో నష్టాన్ని కలుగజేస్తుంది. 10 ఎకరాలవరకు ఉన్న రైతులందరినీ ఈ రేవీధిధానం మినహాయించవలసినది కోరుతున్నాను. 10 ఎకరాలలోపు రైతులకు విశేషంగా మిగిలేది ఏమీ వుండదు. పాలేళ్లకు, వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులకు యిచ్చుకొనగా వారివద్ద మిగిలేది బహు స్వల్పం. ఎకరాకు 12, 13 బస్తాల పండిన రైతులకుకూడా వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులకు, పాలేళ్లకు స్వంతవాడకానికి సరిపోయినధాన్యం కన్న హెచ్చు మిగులుదు.

“ఈ రేవీ ఉత్తరువులలో కలెక్టర్లు ధాన్యాన్ని కొన్నదాకా వాటిని రైతులు అమ్మరాదు అనే నిబంధనవుంది. దీని పర్యవసానంగా రైతులు ఎంతోకాలం ఆహారధాన్యం నిలువ చేసుకోవలసివుంది. అధికారులు ధాన్యాన్ని తీసుకొనివెళ్లవరకు దానిని నిలువ చేయడం చాలాకష్టం. ముఖ్యంగా మధ్యతరగతి రైతులు ధాన్యాన్ని నిలువచేసుకోవడానికి హెచ్చు అవకాశాలు లేవు. ధాన్యాన్ని వారు వెంటవెంటనే అమ్ముకొని వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులు, శిస్తులు మొదలైనవాటికి చెల్లించవలసి వస్తుంది. కాబట్టి ఉద్యోగులు ధాన్యాన్ని తీసుకొనుటకు ఒక కాలపరిమితి నిర్ణయించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఈ ఉత్తరువులోని రివ్యూ క్లాజులో కొన్నికొన్ని సందర్భాలలో అధికారులు ధాన్యం యివ్వని రైతుల ఇండ్లను సోదా చేయవచ్చుననికూడావుంది. ఈ అధికారాన్ని ఉద్యోగులు దుర్వినియోగం చేయకుండా చూడాలి. ఇందుకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎక్స్ కట్టుదిట్టాలుచేశాకండా అని ఉపేక్షించకూడదు. ఈ విషయమై వారు మరింత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినదని అధికారులు జాగ్రత్తగా ప్రవర్తించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

(At this stage the Speaker occupied the Chair).

“చౌక డిపోలను తీసివేసే సంకల్పం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి వున్నట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఇది చాలా ప్రమాదకరమైనటువంటి విధానమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చౌక డిపోలను ఎత్తివేసినట్లయితే ఆహారధాన్యాల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోతాయి. మిగులు జిల్లాలనుంచి ఇతర జిల్లాలలోని వర్తకులు స్వేచ్ఛగా ధాన్యాన్ని కొనుక్కొని పోయే అవకాశం వుంది. కనుక స్థానికంగా వుండే పాలిక జనానికి ఆహార ధాన్యాలు సరసమైన ధరలకు లభ్యమయ్యే నిమిత్తం చౌక డిపోలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిర్వహించవలసినది కోరుతున్నాను. లేనిచో ఆహార ధాన్యాల వెలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయే అవకాశం వుందని నా అనుభవాన్ని పురస్కరించుకొని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి గుర్తుకు తెస్తున్నాను.

“అంతేకాక ఈనాడు మా మిగులు జిల్లాలలోని మిల్లర్లు చాలా అందోళన పడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరలోవలె కాకుండా మా జిల్లాలనుంచి బియ్యానికి బదులు వడ్లనే యితర జిల్లాలకు రవాణా చేయవలసినది ఈ ప్రభుత్వద్వేషమైనట్లు తెలుస్తుంది.

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[Sri K. Rajagopala Rao]

విధంగా చేసినట్లయితే మిగులు జిల్లాలలోపున్న ధాన్యపు మిల్లలకు పని ఉండదు. సత్ఫలితంగా వారు మిల్లలను మూసివేయవలసివస్తుంది. మిల్లలలో పనిచేసే కూలీలు నిరుద్యోగులవుతారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులు సంభవించకుండా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇదివరకటి వరలే మిగులు జిల్లాలనుంచి బియ్యాన్ని మాత్రమే రవాణా చేసే విధానాన్ని అనుసరించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. లేవీ డిత్తరువు ప్రకారం కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో 5 ఎకరాలకు మించి ఖామి పున్న రైతులు ఎకరానికి 4 బస్తాల చొప్పున లేవీ వెల్లించాలని వుంది. కాని గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని తేనాలి తాలూకాలోని రైతులు 7 బస్తాల చొప్పున వెల్లించాలని వుంది. తేనాలి తాలూకాలోని ఏ కొద్ది గ్రామాలలోను పంట హెచ్చుగా ఉండవచ్చునేమీదాని తాలూకా అంతటా హెచ్చు పంటలు పండుతాయని అనుకోవడం పొరపాటు. 7 బస్తాలు వెల్లించవలెనని ఆపడంవల్ల ఆ తాలూకాలోని సామాన్య రైతులకు చాలా నష్టం వస్తుండనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించి లేవీ రేటును తగ్గించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను."

* SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the decontrol policy of this Government is very successful, and one and all not only in this State but throughout the country, have greatly appreciated that policy. I request the Government not to go back to controls in any circumstance. Controls have been the source of so many evils. We have gone through those evils for the last 10 years. To effect a permanent solution of this problem, we must provide credit facilities and water-supply facilities to the cultivators and we must also fix a minimum rate for foodgrains. Unless we provide credit facilities, water-supply, and a minimum rate for foodgrains, there would not be any great food production as we expect. So far as Srikakulam district is concerned, we are, unfortunately, not given any credit facilities. We were having a Co-operative Central Bank in Srikakulam which was carrying on business to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs. But, unfortunately, for reasons known only to the Government, that bank was superseded, and it is now doing business only to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. Due to lack of credit facilities this year, we are handicapped, and our production has come down to a low level. As regards water-supply facilities, we have got a number of projects like Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Jenjavathi and Padagram. The Vamsadhara project, I can say, will supply water to 3 lakhs of acres. But the work has not been taken up. We the people of Srikakulam district even promised to give a donation of Rs. 2 crores for the execution of the Vamsadhara project. If Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Jenjavathi and Padagram projects are executed, we will not only be self-sufficient in food, but will also be in a position to supply as much rice as any other district may require. These problems are everywhere. So, I suggest to the Government that they should divide the State into two parts, namely, 'haves' and 'have-nots'. All places where facilities are not given should be grouped together, and their problems should be tackled before the problems of 'haves' are taken up. I suggest to the Government the appointment of a commission or an expert committee to devise ways and means of improving the dry areas of our State. If the Government approach the problem properly, I am sure the people also will co-operate with them. Because we have seen in our district, when the Collector called for

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das] [11th December 1952]

a meeting of the representatives of the people to consider the question of Vamsadhara project, all the representatives, in spite of our poverty, were able to promise the Government a subscription of Rs. 2 crores. In the same manner, I am sure people in other areas also will be able to extend help to the Government. Unless the present generation make sacrifices, it will not be possible for us to build our nation. Therefore, Sir, I once again request the Government to consider all these problems on a permanent basis, and thus help the people."

5-10
p.m.

* SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall explain to you the conditions prevailing in my constituency, namely, Atmakur constituency, Nellore district. This constituency is supposed to be a self-supporting unit so far as food production is concerned. It has got something like 3 lakhs of acres under dry cultivation and 80,000 acres under wet cultivation. But, for the last two years, on account of the failure of rains, there was only partial cultivation and consequently there was only half the production. But this year, on account of the early rains in May, almost all the wet and dry lands were cultivated well. But after that, no drop of rain has fallen for the last six months. Paddy crop in something like 60,000 acres of wet lands and crops in about 50,000 acres of dry lands have withered away. Aruka crops in another one lakh of acres have also withered away. All these things have produced a terrible crisis in that constituency. For the last three months, people have been agitating for the starting of fair price shops in that area and for provision of work to the unemployed. It is true that after decontrol, prices fell to some extent. But as soon as the traders came to the villages, bought all the paddy and rice and brought them to Madras City, people in those areas began to suffer. After repeated requests to the officials and to the Government, some 12 fair price shops were opened in that constituency. That constituency consists of about 150 villages and one lakh of population. For all these areas, there are only 12 fair price shops. Even these 12 shops are not supplied with sufficient quantity of grains. For some four or five weeks there was no stock at all in those shops. All the labourers, especially agricultural labourers, Harijans and Muslims in the villages, have no work at all. They have made repeated requests to the Government officials and the District Collector in particular. They have sent petition after petition to the Government for the last three months. I myself led a deputation and represented their case to the Ministers concerned. But so far the Government have not come to their rescue. Nothing has been done to give work to the unemployed and to open more fair price shops. As a result of this, complete anarchy is prevailing in the villages. Already in about a dozen places, lootings have taken place. The agricultural labourers are leaving the villages in large numbers and going to some other place. I request the Government not to put forward the recent rains as an excuse and say that relief works need not be started. Even after the rains, I am sure the Government are daily getting some half a dozen telegrams and petitions from that area requesting them to come to their rescue, to open more fair price shops and start

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relief works. Almost all the crops have withered away in about 2 lakhs acres and even after the recent rains, no crop can be raised because this is not the season for it. If at all any crop is raised, it can be raised only in one lakh acres. That is why I request the Government to come to the rescue of the people of those areas by opening more fair price shops and by executing minor irrigation works, at least one in each village, which will provide some work for the people there."

* SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the decontrol policy of the present Government, I have to say a few words. I have to submit that the conditions of the people of the State are deteriorating, especially in the matter of food. Population is increasing in the country, but on the other hand, production of food is not increasing. Government are also not paying adequate attention to supply food to the people. There are many Departments of Government to look after the food position in the State. For example, there are the Agricultural Department and the Department entrusted with the work of the Grow More Food Campaign. But, of course, we are not going to depend upon the policies pursued by the past Government. We have to adopt a new policy. But most of the hon. Members of this House use to say now that every taluk in every district is like Rayalaseema. For God's sake, let not every taluk become like Rayalaseema. People of Rayalaseema area have already tasted famine, hunger and the consequent difficulties. So, in order to escape from the coming danger, the Government have to change their policy. Recently they have been adopting a new policy with regard to irrigation projects. Wherever an irrigation project has to be started, investigated or executed, they have been asking the people of the area to subscribe money and give it to the Government as loan. If this is not forthcoming, they say that their financial position is not sound. Of course, it is a fact. But how can people, who are not able to cultivate their lands and who have not even food to eat, give money to the Government as loan? Hence, this policy is almost a suicidal policy. The public will not show even moral sympathy to the Government if the latter are going to ask them to contribute something in order to implement an irrigation scheme. I can say that the people of the zamindari areas, recently taken over by the Government, are not in a position to contribute anything now. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is that they may divide the State into two groups, namely, developed areas and undeveloped areas, and that all schemes in the developed areas may be stopped for some years and attention may be concentrated upon improving the economically backward areas. If this suggestion is carried out by the Government, the people will have some sympathy for the Government.

" Then, there are District Food Committees which ask the local authorities to investigate many schemes for being implemented, but their suggestions are not at all cared for. Is it the policy of the Government to indirectly ask the representatives of the public to retire from doing public service? If the Government

[Sri B. Krishnamoorthy Row]

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are really interested in heeding the advice of the representatives of the people who have come here as elected members, then they should change their attitude. There is no use asking some people to attend the meetings of the Food Production Committees and not implementing the suggestions they make. This is a very bad policy of the Government. Even to-day when the Hon. the Food Minister was asked by a Congress Member to give information on this matter, he said that this was the policy of the Government. If that is their policy, then let us once for all retire from this Chamber, in order to improve the food position in the State."

5-20
P.M.

* SRI O. KORAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഇന്നു ഈ യോഗത്തിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള അതിപ്രധാനമായ പ്രമേയം ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭക്ഷണനയത്തിന്റെ കെട്ടുറിയേയും പൊതുരികേടിനേയും വിമർശിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. മലബാറിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു അവിടുത്തെ പി.സി.സി. സൊസൈറ്റികൾ മുഖേന വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന അരി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കഴിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതും കല്ലും മണ്ണും നിറഞ്ഞതുമാണ്. അതു പച്ചരിയാണ് താരം. കൂടാതെ അരിയുടെ വില വളരെ കൂടുതലും ആകുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വിനിയന്ത്രണം ആദ്യകാലത്തു ഒരു പടിയോളം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുക്രമമായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഇന്നു അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ദോഹമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മുഖ്യ മെട്രിൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഒരു മന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന ശ്രീമാൻ ആർ. രാഘവമേനോൻ അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. വിനിയന്ത്രണം ആദ്യകാലങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുക്രമമായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഇന്നു അതു ഒരു ശാപമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന്. എന്താണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ മലബാറിലെ മിച്ച താലൂക്കായ പാലക്കാട്ട് നെല്ല് ഒരു വണ്ടിക്കു 300 ക.യോളം വില കയറിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഓവിടെയുള്ള നെല്ലെല്ലാം അവിടെയുള്ള മിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒന്നായി ശേഖരിച്ചു കൂട്ടൽ വിലക്കു മറുത്തു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു കരിയ്ക്കുന്ന നടത്താൻ ഏല്പാട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് സാധാരണക്കാരായ ആളുകൾക്ക് നെല്ല് ചുരുങ്ങിയ വിലക്കു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല മറെറായ പ്രശ്നം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ Grow More Food Campaign അങ്ങേ അററത്തോളം പരാജയപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനമാണ്. കാരണം ഈ പദ്ധതി ആസൂത്രണചെയ്യു കടലാസ്സിന്റെ ചിലവുകൂടി ഈ പദ്ധതികൊണ്ട് ഇറപ്പാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നം ഇനിയും പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തേണ്ടതു വയലിൽ പണി എടുക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരാണ്. അവരുടെ കൂലിയും പ്രവൃത്തിസമയവും ഇനിയും നിജപ്പെടുത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിന്നും പുറമെ അവർ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു അവരെ നിർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു ആട്ടി ഓടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലബാറിൽ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നം ഇത്ര മൂപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഘട്ടത്തിൽകൂടി അവിടെ എത്രയോ ഏകു നൂറുകൂറിലധികം കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ കിടക്കുന്നു. അതെല്ലാം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നത്തിന്നു കുറച്ചെങ്കിലും ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം കാണുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു കഴിയും എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളത്. പക്ഷെ ഈ പരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്ന നയം തുലോം തെറ്റാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ ഏറനാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ ഐ. ടി. ശ്രീധരൻ എന്ന ഒരാൾക്കു 1 ഏകു 13 സെൻറ് സ്ഥലം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ സ്ഥലം മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന ഒരാക്ഷേപം കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു സ്ഥലം ഒരു ഹരിജനു പരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നു. അയാൾ ആ സ്ഥലത്തു കുറെ സാധനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനനുവദിക്കുന്ന അതു മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പറയുന്ന പരിപാടി വളരെ വ്യസനകരമാണ്, വളരെ കഷ്ടതരമാണ്. ഈ നയംകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നത്തിന്നു ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണുവാൻ കഴിയുകയില്ല. മലബാറിൽ കാലവർഷക്കുഴുതികൊണ്ടു വളരെ ഭയങ്കരങ്ങളായ പ്രത്യാഘാതങ്ങളാണ് നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അവിടുത്തെ മകരകൃഷി അമ്പതു നാഴികയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ കൃഷി ഉണങ്ങാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള വഴികൾ ആരാണ് വെള്ളം ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പമ്പുസെറുകൾ എത്തിക്കുവാനും വെള്ളം ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു വെള്ളം തേവി കൃഷി നന്നാക്കുവാനുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. നായലസീമയിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ വെള്ളം കിട്ടാതെ മരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പട്ടാളക്കാരെ അയച്ചു കിണറുകൾ

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കുഴപ്പിച്ചു അറിഞ്ഞ ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതു വളരെ അഭിനന്ദനാർഹമാണ്. നേരെമറിച്ച മലബാറിൽ വിട്ടു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ എം. എസ്സ്. പി. യേയും എം. എഫ്. എസ്സ്. നേയും അയച്ചു വെള്ളം എത്തിച്ച കൃഷി നന്നാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാണ്.”

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly agree with the concluding remarks of the Hon. Food Minister, that the decontrol policy pursued by the Government of Madras has been fairly successful. As regards, millets, Bellary is a surplus district and has got an area of about 10 lakhs of acres which grow cholam. From 1947 that district has been a surplus area in cholam. As a member of the Food Advisory Committee in the year 1950, I know that about 70,000 bags of cholam were sent to Salem district from Bellary. Bellary used to export cholam to Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and even to some of the Tamil districts. But this year due to the adverse seasonal conditions some of the taluks like Rayadrug, Kudligi, Harpanahalli and Sandur have been greatly affected and the surplus position with regard to millets also has been affected with the result that Bellary has become a deficit area so far as millets are concerned. Consequently, the prices of millets have been steadily increasing day by day. So I request the Government to discontinue the export of millets from the Bellary district and thus save the people of that district from the high prices which are now existing.

“ The Hon. Food Minister observed that this State is deficit so far as millets are concerned and that in order to improve the position with regard to millets it is necessary to import large quantities from abroad. In this connection I wish to submit that we have got the means to realise our objective within our State itself. The Tungabhadra Project is about to be completed. Mr. Thirumale Iyengar, the Chief Engineer who was in charge of the project told the Prime Minister of India when he visited the project, that the Project will be completed by June 1953 and water will flow in the Low Level Canal in the month of June 1953. The acreage that will be covered by the Low Level Canal is about 3 lakhs. If 3 lakhs of acres can be brought under cultivation we can supply the full requirements of not only Tamilnad, but also other areas so far as millets are concerned. Therefore I request the Hon. Chief Minister Sri Rajagopalachari to pay special attention to this matter and see that water flows in the Low Level Canal at least in the month of June 1953, so that the people of not only the Andhra area but also the Tamilnad and other parts may be benefited. By letting in water in the Low Level Canal and bringing under cultivation about 3 lakhs of acres, we can produce as much millets as we require and it will be unnecessary for us to go to foreign countries for getting millets. We have got means within our State itself and I request Sri Rajagopalachari to see that this objective is achieved by June 1953.

“ As regards the High Level Canal, it has an ayacut of about 3 lakhs of acres. Some controversy has been going on with regard to this Canal. When this Canal is ready and water is let into the

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same, it will pass through Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. We have got materials ready. The High Level Canal can be completed within one year as I am told by the Engineers connected with the Tungabhadra dam that we have got men and materials ready. I am also told that the Tungabhadra dam head works have been completed, sluices are ready and earthwork only has got to be completed. I understand that the Government may have to incur an expenditure of nearly Rs. 9 crores. I think that Government must grant that amount quickly. If it is done, I am told that the High Level Canal can be completed within one year and the water can be taken to the Gandikota project also. When this Canal is completed water will flow through the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah and irrigate about 3 lakhs of acres. Therefore I request our Hon. Chief Minister to immediately take up the construction of the High Level Canal also. When the objective of attaining self-sufficiency in millets is possible of achievement with our own resources why should we seek the aid of foreign countries or why should we go to Delhi with a begging bowl for the allotment of more millets? I request the Government to immediately take up the construction of these two Canals of the Tungabhadra Project. When they are completed they will bring nearly 6 lakhs of acres under cultivation and Madras State will be free to a very great extent from deficit. I am sure all the deficit will be wiped out."

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p.m.

SRI P. RATHNASWAMI PILLAI :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சபை முன்பு இருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தின்மீது நான் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கக் கூடிய உணவு நிலைமையைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் எடுத்துச் சொல்வது அவசியமென நினைக்கிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்ச நிலைமை வெகு வேகமாக நாமக்கல் தாலுக்கா, ராசிபுரம், களூர், ஓமலூர் போன்ற ஓடங்களில் லெல்லாம் பரவி வருவதோடு கூட மிகவும் கொடூரமாகத் தாண்டலுமாகக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையையும், மக்கள் அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய இன்னல்களையும் நான் ஒவ்வொன்றாக இங்கே எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆரம்பித்தால் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் நான் உதை மிகைபடுத்திக் கூறுவதாக நினைக்கக்கூடும். ஆனால் குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைமட்டும் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்றையதினம் சேலம் ஜில்லா போர்டு என்னுடைய மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களுடைய தலைமையில்தான் இயங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ளவரின் தலைமையில் இயங்கக் கூடிய அந்த ஜில்லா போர்டில் அந்த ஜில்லாவைப் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகப் பிரகடனம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் எப்படி பஞ்ச நிலைமை வெகு கோரமாகப் பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பது சர்க்காருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். பல இடங்களில் ஜனங்கள் சொல்லமுடியாத அளவுக்குக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திருச்செங்கோடு, ஓமலூர் போன்ற இடங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் பெரும்பாலோர் இன்றையதினம் பிச்சை வாங்கக் கிளம்பியிட்டார்கள். ஓமலூர் தாலுக்காவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை எடுத்துச் சொல்லப்போனால் சபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லாம் கண்ணீர் விட்டுவிடுவார்கள். நான் வருவதற்குமுன் நடந்த சம்பவம் இது. நல்லிப்பாளையத்தில் பலர் தோட்டத்திற்குள் நுழைந்து கம்பங் கதிர்களையெல்லாம் வெட்டித் திருடிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். உண்மையில் இன்றையதினம் நல்ல நிலைமையில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருந்தவர்களுையெல்லாம் திருடர்களாக வாழச் செய்கிறது அங்கே யிருக்கும் பசிக் கொடுமை. "மானம், குலம், கல்வி, வணக்கம், அறிவுடைமை, தானம், தவமுடைமை, தாளாண்மை" போன்ற பத்து விஷயங்களும் பசி வந்திட பறந்துபோகும் என்று இருக்கும் பாட்டு மிகவும் பொருத்தமாக இன்றையதினம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமை

11th December 1952]

[Sri P. Rathnaswami Pillai]

வெகு வேகமாகப் பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிற காலியில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள். “ராஜாஜியின் உணவுக் கொள்கையை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். இது எல்லாருக்கும் பொறுத்தமான கொள்கை” என்றெல்லாம் பேசுகிறார்கள். மக்களுக்குப் பொறுத்தமான கொள்கையாக இருந்தால் இன்றையதினம் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் உணவு கிடைக்கிறதா? சர்க்கார் கொள்கையை ஆதரித்துப் பேசிய மெம்பர்கள் கூட கண்டிரோல் ரத்தானதை வரவேற்றுப் பேசினாலும் கூட இன்றையதினம் உணவு தானியத்தின் விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மக்கள் உணவு கிடைக்காமல் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பேசினார்கள் என்றால் அதன் கருத்து என்ன? உண்மையிலேயே சர்க்காரின் உணவு கண்டிரோல் தளர்வுக் கொள்கை அறிவித்தவுடனேயே உணவு தானியத்தின் விலை எல்லா இடங்களிலும் மிக அதிகமாக உயர்ந்து விட்டது. இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறதென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? மக்கள் தழைமையும், கத்தாழைமையும் இன்றையதினம் தின்று வருகிறார்கள். கிராமப்புறங்களில் இன்றையதினம் மக்கள் உணவு தானியம் கிடைக்காமல் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் பளு நானுக்கு நான் மிகவும் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் தக்காவிக்க் கடன் உதவி அளிக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் கடன் வாங்கியிருப்பவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் நான் தள்ளி தவணையில் பணம் கட்டலாமென்று அறிவிக்கவேண்டும். இப்படியெல்லாம் செய்யாது ‘உணவுப் பொருளை உற்பத்தி செய், உணவுப் பொருளை உற்பத்தி செய்’ என்று சொன்னால் அது எப்படி முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இன்றையதினம் பஞ்ச நிலைமை மாறாத வரையில் உணவுப் பொருள் அதிக உற்பத்தி என்பது கொஞ்சம்கூட முடியாத காரியம். அதேபோல் இந்த உணவுக் கண்டிரோல் ரத்து செய்ததால்தான் இன்றையதினம் பஞ்ச நிலைமை தீருவதற்குப் பதிலாக மிகவும் அதிகமாகக் கோரமாகப் பரவிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது இந்த பஞ்சம் என்பதை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்து உடனடியாகப் அது தீருவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K.S. SUBRAMANIYA GOUNDER:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சர்க்காருடைய உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்து கொள்கையானது வெற்றிகரமாக இருக்கிறது இல்லையா என்று சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் ஒரு புறமிருக்க, பொதுமக்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இந்தக் கொள்கையை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கின்றார்கள் என்று நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லலாம்.

“உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யும் விவசாயிகளும், வாங்கி சாப்பிடக் கூடிய பொதுமக்களும் இதை வரவேற்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், ஜனங்களிடையே ஒரு கஷ்டம் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணமென்னவென்றால் ஜனங்களிடம் உணவுப் பொருள்களை வாங்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய அளவு பொருளாதார வசதி இல்லை யென்பது யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாத விஷயம். இதற்குக் காரணம் குறிப்பாக, சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் சென்ற ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக மழை இல்லாதததான் பெரிய காரணம். சேலம் ஜில்லா எப்போதும் பற்றுக்குறை ஜில்லா. பற்றுக்குறை ஜில்லாவாக இருந்ததால், வெளி ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து எப்போதும் உணவு தானியத்தை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தது.

“இந்த நிலையில் உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடு எடுபட்டவுடனே வெளி ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய தானியத்தை வாங்குவதற்கு ஜனங்களிடம் பணம் இல்லாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களிடம் பணம் இல்லாததற்குக் காரணம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேலை இல்லாததுதான். எந்த வேலையும் கிடைக்காமல் அவர்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய அளவு வேலை ஆரம்பித்துக்கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும், அது மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாகவும் இருக்குமென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“உணவு விநியோகக் கொள்கையைப்பற்றி ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கண்டிரோல் எடுபட்டவுடன் ரேஷன் ஷாப்புகளாக இருந்தது ரிலீப் ஷாப்புகளாக மாறிவிட்டன. ரிலீப் ஷாப்பிலுள்ள

[Sri K. S. Subramaniya Gounder] [11th December 1952]

தானியம் விநியோகம் செய்யப்படுவது ரேஷன் கார்டு உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் கார்டு இல்லாதவர்களுக்கும் கொடுப்பதென்றால் அதற்கு ஏதாவது மார்க்கம் இருக்கவேண்டும். புதிதாகக் கார்டு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவிட்டிருக்கிறது. ரேஷன் கார்டு அல்லது Identity Card என்று வைத்தா எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுத்தால்தான் உணவு விநியோகக் கொள்கை ஒழுங்காக இருக்கும். இன்னும் பகிரங்க மார்க்கெட்டில் வாங்குவதில் பல செளகரியங்கள் இருந்தாலும் பணம் உள்ளவர்களும் பலமுள்ளவர்களும் தான் வாங்குவதற்கு முடிகிறது. எல்லோராலும் வாங்க முடியவில்லை. ஆனால், இந்த நெருக்கடி ஓரளவுக்கு போகும்வரையில் Identity Card மூலமாக ரிஸீப் ஷாப்புகளில் எல்லோருக்கும் தானியம் கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

“நிரந்தரமாக, சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் தாமஸ் பிரிட்ஜ், தொப்பையார் ப்ராஜெக்ட், கூடமலை, சின்னூர் போன்ற சிறிய திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்தினால் மிகவும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதனால், நிரந்தரமாக சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள உணவுக் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கமுடியும். இன்னும் ‘மேட்டர் கேனல்’ வேலை நடந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் பட்டெட்டில் போதிய அளவு பணம் இல்லையென்ற காரணத்தால் ஒத்திவைத்திருந்தார்கள். அந்த வேலையையும் உடனடியாக ஆரம்பித்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு வேலையும் உணவும் கிடைப்பதற்கு செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். வேலையில்லாத தினபட்டத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இதற்காக கலெக்டர் அவர்களும் இரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய் உடனடியாக கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று எழுதியிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்தால் அது இந்த சமயத்தில் மிகவும் அனுகூலமாக இருக்கும்.

“கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் போதிய அளவு இல்லையென்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஏதோ மழை பெய்ததன் காரணமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய பயிர்கள் எல்லாம் மாட்டுக்குத் தீவனத்திற்கு பயன் அளித்திருக்கிறது. உணவு தானிய விளைவிற்கு வேண்டிய அளவு மழை பெய்திருக்கிறதென்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதற்கில்லை. ஆகையால், இந்த மழையை நம்பி சேலம் ஜில்லா மிகவும் செழிப்பாய்விட்டது என்று நினைப்பதற்கில்லை. சித்தூர் போன்ற இடங்களில் subsistence loan என்று கொடுப்பதைப்போல் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலும் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

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p.m.

* SRI P. CHOKKALINGAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனை சம்பந்தமான விஷயத்திலே ஒரு பொதுவான அம்சத்தை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதாவது, பல பிரதேசங்கள்—அதாவது உணவுப் பற்றுக்குறையாக இருக்கிற பிரதேசங்கள், அல்லது உணவு வாங்கமுடியாத மக்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய பகுதிகளிலெல்லாம் மக்களுடைய வாங்கும் சக்தி எந்த அளவு இருக்கிறதோ அந்த விலைக்கு அவர்கள் வாழ்வதற்கு அவசியமான அளவு உணவு கொடுப்பதற்கு செய்கின்ற முயற்சிகள் இதில் பிரதானமாகும். இந்த நிலைமை இப்பொழுது நமது மாகாணத்தை பொருத்தவரையில் செளகரியமாக இருக்கிறதா என்பதைப் பார்த்தால் கிடையாது. இயற்கை ஓரளவு மோசம் செய்துள்ளது உண்மைதான். ஆனாலும் கூட, இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் பல இடங்களில் மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் விவசாயிகள் பெரும்பாலோர் கையில் பணம் இல்லை. வேலையும் இல்லை. அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல், நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திலே ஒரு பெரிய கைதொழிலாகிய கைத்தறித் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்த நெசவாளர்களில் பெரும் பகுதியார் இன்று எந்த விதமான வேலையோ வருமானமோ இல்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நமக்குத் தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. நாட்டில் உணவு இருந்தால்கூட அவர்களிடத்தில் அதை வாங்குவதற்கு அவர்கள் வசதியற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். என்பதையும் நாம் சற்று கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இருக்கிற பொருள்களை விற்கக்கொண்டும், கடன் வாங்கிக் கொண்டும், ஒரு வேளையாவது கஞ்சி காய்ச்சி சாப்பிடுகின்றார்கள். சிலர் குறைந்தபட்சம் உணவுப் பொருள்களை வாங்குவதற்குக்கூட அவர்கள் முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சக்திக்கு மீறி பல மடங்கு அதிகமான விலையில் விற்கும்போது அவர்கள், அவைகளையும் வாங்க

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நிலைமையிருக்கிறார்கள். உணவுப்பொருள்கள் வெளிமார்க்கெட்டில் பல மடங்கு அதிகமான விலைக்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது என்பது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். முக்கியமாக, இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் கண்ட்ரோலை ஒழித்து விட்டதுபற்றி நாடு முழுவதும் அது வரவேற்கப்படுகிறதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது சம்பந்தமாக என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை இங்கே விளக்க சபையின் நேரத்தை வீணாக்க விரும்பவில்லை.

‘ஒரு விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். டி-கண்ட்ரோல் பண்ணுகிற சமயத்தில் விலைவாசி ஏறிவிடும் என்று பலபேர் குறிப்பிட்டதைச் சர்க்கார் ரூபகத்தில் வைத்திருக்குமென்று நம்புகிறேன். உணவு விலை ஏறாமல் தடுப்பதற்குப் பல இடங்களிலும் நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் வைக்கப்பட்டு, தானியங்கள் குறைந்த விலைக்கு விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதன் மூலம் வெளி மார்க்கெட் விலை ஏறாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியும்; கையில் கொஞ்சம் ஸ்டாக் இருக்கிறது, என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் விலைவாசி அதிகமாக மிதமிஞ்சிப் போய்விட்டது. சர்க்கார் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து விலைவாசி ஏறாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“என்னுடைய பிரிக்காவிலேயே, என்னுடைய பகுதியிலேயே முக்கியமாக நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள் கிட்டத்தட்ட 5,000-க்கு மேற்பட்ட குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை இன்று எவ்வளவு சுக்ஷணமடைந்திருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு வாழமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பின்னாக்கு, கிரை போன்றவைகளைத் ஒரு வேளைக்காவது தின்று உயிர் வாழ்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களிடத்தில் இருக்கின்ற பொருள்களையெல்லாம் விற்று காலங்கடத்தி வருகின்றார்கள். நியாயவிலை டெப்போக்களில் அவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு அவுன்ஸ் அரிசிதான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அப்படிக் கொடுக்கப்படும் அரிசியும் தூர்நாற்றம் வீசக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் தரப்படுகிறது. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் எப்படிக் காலம் தள்ளமுடியும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு வேளைக்கு 8 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசி யாவது இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுக்கு ரேஷன் கடைகளில் நியாய விலைக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தால் ஓரளவு அவர்கள் உயிர் வாழ முடியும். இப்பொழுது வெளி மார்க்கெட்டில் விற்கும் விலையில் அவர்கள் அரிசி வாங்குவதற்கு முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பொருளும் அவர்களுடைய கையில் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் இன்று எலும்புக்கூடாகக் காட்சியளிக்கிறார்கள்.

“குறிப்பாக ஒரு ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்கார் கண்ட்ரோல் கொண்டுவருவதாயிருந்தாலும் சரி கொண்டுவர மறுத்தாலும் சரி, உதாரணமாக இன்றைக்கு எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் உணவு கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய பொருப்பாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு அவசியப்பட்ட அளவு உணவு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு அவசியமான அளவு தானியத்தை அவர்கள் வாங்கக்கூடிய விலைக்கு தானியங்களை விநியோகிப்பது சர்க்காருடைய கடமையும் பொருப்புமாகும். மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழும் படியான நிலையை சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். ஒரு நாளுக்கு 12 அவுன்சுக்கு குறையாமல் கிடைக்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலும், கிராமங்களிலும் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நியாய விலைக் கடைகளை வைத்து, 12 அவுன்சுக்கு குறையாமல் உணவுத் தானியங்களை மக்களுடைய வாங்கும் சக்திக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் குறைந்த விலையில் சர்க்கார் விநியோகிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் ஓரளவு மக்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கமுடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

SRI G. RAMA BRAHMAM :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సభ ఎటువంటి ఉన్నటువంటి ఆహార సమస్య విషయమై ప్రశ్నోత్తరానికి కొన్ని సలహాలు యిస్తున్నాను. రాజాజీ ప్రశ్నోత్తర వచ్చిన తరువాత కంట్రోల్స్ను రద్దుచేసినందుకు ప్రజానీకం

[Sri G. Rama Brahmam]

[11th December 1952]

ఎంతో సంతోషించారు. మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరించిన విధానాన్నే కొన్ని యితర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం కూడా అమలు జరుపదలవడం గమనించగలిగిన విషయం.

“ప్రభుత్వంవారు నడిపిస్తున్న చౌక డిపోలలో లభ్యమయ్యే బియ్యం చాలా నాసిరకంగా వుంటున్నాయి. బయట లభ్యమయ్యే బియ్యం శుభ్రంగా శ్రేష్టమైనవిగా వుంటున్నవి. ఈ కారణంవల్ల చౌక డిపోలవల్ల సామాన్య ప్రజలు పూర్తి లాభాన్ని పొందలేకుండా వున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గమనించి fair price shops లో విక్రయించబడే బియ్యం కూడా మంచిరకంగా వుండునట్లు చూడవలసిన ప్రభుత్వం వారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను.

“రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలు కరువుతో చాలా బాధపడుతున్నాయి అనే విషయం అందరకూ తెలిసినటువంటిదే. ఈ 5 జిల్లాలలో చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో పరిస్థితులు మరి విషమించాయనేది కూడా అందరకూ తెలుసును. మా జిల్లాలో పర్యటనలు జరిపిన మన రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్య మంత్రి భారత ప్రధాని నెహ్రూ, తదితరులు కూడా ఆంగీకరించినటువంటి విషయమే. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో కొంతమంది చిత్తూరు జిల్లాకు వచ్చు ఖర్చు చేయబడుతోంది అనడం సబబుకాలేదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా చెప్పే వారు అనూయతో చెపుతున్నారా లేక వారివారి జిల్లాలలో కూడా పరిస్థితులు చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో వున్నంత విషయంగా ఉన్నాయా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో ఉన్నట్లే ఏ ఇతర జిల్లాలలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ అచ్చటకూడా ట్రేడు నివారణ కనులు విశేషంగా కొనసాగించవలసిన నేను కోరుతున్నాను. ఆహారశాఖా మాత్రులు ఇప్పుడు వర్షం కురిసింది కనుక చౌక డిపోలు తగ్గించవచ్చునన్నట్లు వారి ఉద్యోగంలో తెలియజేశారు చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో మాత్రం చౌక డిపోలను తగ్గించ వద్దని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని వుంగనూరు, పలమనేరు, మదనపల్లి తాలూకాలలో ఈ సంవత్సరం వర్షం చాలా తక్కువగా ఉంది. ఒకటిన్నర అంగుళాలకు మించి వర్షించలేదనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. అందువల్ల చౌక డిపోలను తీసివేయవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను. చౌక డిపోలను తీసివేసినట్లయితే ఆహారధాన్యాల వల విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయి సామాన్య ప్రజలకు ఆహార ధాన్యాలు అసలే అందుబాటులో లేకుండాపోతాయి. కాబట్టి చౌక డిపోలను నిర్మిచేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

“గంజి కేంద్రాలలో చాలా పల్చటి గంజిపోయబడుతోంది. ఈ గంజివల్ల సరిమైన పుష్టి ఉండదు. కాబట్టి అందరికీ సంతోషనే ఇచ్చునట్లు ఉత్తర్వు జారీచేయగలిగాను. సంతోషి able-bodied persons కు కూడా ఇచ్చి వారిచేతదినము రెండు మూడు గంటలు పనిచేయించుకొనవలసినది కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా కరువు పనులను కొనసాగించవలసి ఉంది. వర్షములు కురిసినవికదా అని ఆశ్చర్యచేయక కరువు పనులను విరివిగా విస్తరించు చేయవలసినది కోరుతున్నాను.”

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p.m.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI.—“అధ్యక్ష, Food Minister గారు ఆహార సమస్య గురించి మాట్లాడుతూ ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రంలో ట్రేడు పరిస్థితులకు కొంతవరకు జనాభా పెరుగుదలకూడా కారణమైనట్లు తెలిపియున్నారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించజాలక, తప్పును జనాభా పెరుగుదలవైఉంచుట న్యాయమైనదికాదని వారు గుర్తించగలిగారు. ఈ నాడు ట్రేడు పరిస్థితులు రాష్ట్రంలో అధికభాగంలో ఉన్నాయంటే దానికి గత అయి దేండ్లుగా ఉన్న కారణము ప్రభుత్వంవారే బాధ్యత వహించవలసిఉంది. ఏ విధంగా

11th December 1952] [Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi]

అయితే వ్యవసాయదారులను సంతృప్తిపరచిన అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికి దోహదం చేస్తారో అనే విషయాన్ని గత ప్రభుత్వంవారు పూర్తిగా విస్మరించారని చెప్పవలసిఉంది. కాని ఈ పరిస్థితులకు జనాభా పెరుగుదల ఒక కారణంగా చూపడం పెద్ద పొరపాటుని మాత్రం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అధికారానికి వచ్చిన తరువాత కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దుచేశారు. ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దువల్ల కాంగ్రెసువారు చెబుతున్నట్లుగా గొప్ప మేలు కలుగలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దువల్ల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయినవి. ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమవంటి శ్రీమానికి గరితరాయిని ప్రాంతాలలోని కులినాలిచేసుకొని జీవించేవారికి అహారధాన్యాలు అందుబాటులో లేకుండాపోయినాయి ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తి పడిపోయినందువల్ల open market లో లభ్యమయ్యే కొద్దిపాటి అహారధాన్యాలను కూడా నేకరించుకొనలేకపోతున్నారు. కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగించినందువల్ల సామాన్య రైతులకుకూడా ఎట్టి లాభం కలుగలేదు. ధాన్యాలను నిల్వజేసుకొనిన పెద్దపెద్ద ఖాన్యాములు కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేసిన తరువాత హెచ్చు ధరలకు అమ్ముకొన్నారు. సామాన్య రైతులవద్ద కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగించినా ధాన్యం ఉండదు. దానివల్ల ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దు చాలావరకు ధనికలగు ఖాన్యాములకే ఉపకరించినదని చెప్పవలసి ఉంది.

“అంతేకాక మా అసంతృప్తిరం జిల్లాలో ఈ సంతృప్తిరం ట్రేడుపరిస్థితులు మరీ స్పష్టంగా ఉన్నవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా పెనుగొండ, పడకసీరి తాలూకాల లోని ప్రజలుపడుచున్న ఇబ్బందులు చెప్పవలగినంతగా ఉన్నవి. ఈ విషయాలు గవర్నమెంటువారు సరిగా దృష్టాంతం చేయించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో Famine Commissioner గారుకూడా పర్యటించినారు. వారికి ఈ పరిస్థితులు బాగుగా తెలుసుకున్నట్లు. Revenue Minister గారుకూడా ఈ విషయంలో తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఒక్క ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ఇచ్చే రెక్కలనే ఆధారంచేసుకొని ఈ ట్రేడింగ్ వారిని పనులను హామించుకొనవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“అంతేకాక ఈనాడు మాజిల్లాలో ఉన్న fair price shop లు సరిగా పనిచేయటంలేదు. ఈ దుకాణాలనుంచి కొంత అహారధాన్యాలు బ్లాక్ మార్కెట్టులో హెచ్చు ధరలకు విక్రయించబడుతున్నవి. నాకు తెలిసిన ఒక co-operative stores వారు 60 బస్తాలు బ్లాక్ మార్కెట్టులో చేశారు. ఈ విషయమై అధికారులకు, ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. అయినప్పటికీ ఎట్టి చర్య తీసుకొనబడినట్లు లేదు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు black-market ఉండకుండాను, లంచగొండితనం ఉండకుండాను చూస్తామని చెబుతున్నారు. కాని ఇవి తగ్గటంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక subsistence loans ఇచ్చేవిషయమేకూడా చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. లంచాలు ఇస్తేనేకాని ఈ జీవనభృతి అప్పులు ఈయబడటం లేదు. కరువుకాటకాలలో అలమటిస్తున్న రైతులకు జీవనభృతి ఋణాలను ఇవ్వడం ప్రభుత్వం కనీసధర్మంగా గుర్తించాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాలలో ట్రేడుపరిస్థితులను తాత్కాలికంగా తొలగించివేయటం నీటి పారుదల స్కీములను అమలు జరపాలి. ముఖ్యంగా పెనుగొండ తాలూకావంటి ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న చెరువులను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలోని చెరువులకు సరియైన మరమ్మత్తులు లేనికారణంచేత వాటికిందనన్న అయకట్టు ఖామి సరిగా సాగు

అవుటలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. వెనగొండ, బుక్కపట్నం, అనే చెరువులు మా తాలూకాలో ఉన్నాయి. ఇవి చాలా పెద్ద చెరువులు, వీటికి మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించ వలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. తప్పతిలంగా వేలాది ఎకరముల భూమి సాగులోనికి వచ్చి కరువుపరిస్థితులు నివారణకాగఁదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. మూడు సంవత్సరములుగా మా జిల్లాలోని రైతులు పంటలులేక బాధలుపడుతున్నారు కనుక శిస్తు రమిషన్ ను ఇప్పించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. Minor irrigation పనులపై హెచ్చు శ్రద్ధ వహించమని తద్వారా శీఘ్రకాలంలో అధిక అహారోష్పత్తి చేయగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు రైతులను సహాయం చేయకపోయి నట్లయితే సత్యాగహము చేయవలసివస్తుంది."

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே. தற்போது உணவு நிலை கிராமங்களில் மிகவும் மோசமாயிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் ரேஷனை எடுத்தது மிகவும் நன்மையே ஆயினும் விலை கண்ட்ரோலை எடுத்திருக்கக் கூடாது. இதனால் ஏழைகளுக்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டங்களை ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. சர்க்கார் ஆங்காங்கு நியாய விலைக் கடைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி வதாகத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்திருந்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு உணவு பொருள் கிடைத்திருக்கும். சர்க்கார் சொல்லியபடி கிராமங்களில் கடைகள் வைக்கவில்லை. முனிசிபல் டவுன்களிலும் குறிப்பிட்ட தேதிகளில் கார்வைத்து இருப்பவர்களுக்குத்தான் ரேஷன் கடைகளில் ரேஷன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்களுக்கு கொடுப்பதில்லை. இதனால் ஏழைகள் சொல்லமுடியாத கஷ்டத்திற்குள்ளாகி விட்டார்கள். ரேஷனை எடுத்து விட்டு விலையைக் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்யாததால் தானியங்களின் விலைகள் உயர்ந்து விட்டன. உதாரணமாக கண்ட்ரோலுக்கு முன்பு ஒரு மூட்டை அரிசி 30 ரூபாய்க்குக் கிடைத்தது. இப்பொழுது 60 ரூபாய் என்று விற்கப்படுகிறது. பகிரங்க மார்க்கெட்டில். அவ்வளவு தூரம் விலையை வியாபாரிகள் உயர்த்தி விட்டார்கள். அதனால் ஏழைகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தானியம் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நெல் வைத்திருக்கும் நிலச்சுவான்கள் லாபமடைகிறார்கள். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் சொல்லியபடி கிராமங்களில் நியாய விலைக்கடைகளை வைத்திருந்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு நல்லதாக இருக்கும். கார்டு இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு தானியம் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. அதனால் பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்களை ஏழைகள் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினத்தந்தி பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தேன். கடலூரிலிருந்து ஒருவர் தன்னுடைய மனைவி குழந்தைகளுடன் வேலை கிடைக்காமல் நெல்லூர் வரைக்கும் சென்று அங்குமே வேலை கிடைக்காமல் திரும்பி வரும்போது நடு வழியில் ஆரணியில் குழந்தையையும் மனைவியையும் விட்டு விட்டு இறந்தார் என்று தெரிவிக்கிறது. அவன் ஒரு பட்டையாச்சியாம். இன்றைய பத்திரிகையில் பரிதாபகரமாக வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது உணவு கிடைக்காமல் பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் ஏற்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அதனால் நியாய விலைக் கடைகளை எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் வைக்க வேண்டும். எல்லாருக்கும் கார்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதிக விலைக்கு விற்கக் கூடாது என்று விலையை கண்ட்ரோல் செய்ய வேண்டும். உதவிக் கடைகளை எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் வைக்க முடியாமல் போனால் விலையை கண்ட்ரோல் செய்யவேண்டும். வெளி ஜில்லாவிற்கு போகக் கூடாது என்று இப்பொழுது ஒரு உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் அனுமதியின் பேரில் போகலாம் என்று போட வேண்டும். அந்த கிராமத்தின் தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து விட்டுத் தான் வெளி ஜில்லாக்களுக்குக் கொண்டு போக வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போட்டால் அதிகமான விலைக்கு விற்க மாட்டார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் பாளையங்கோட்டை, ஸ்ரீமங்கலம் முதலிய இடங்களில் கரும் பஞ்சுமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கெல்லாம் நீர்பாசன வசதி இல்லை. சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவில் கீழ்பாகத்தில் எரி தண்ணீர் ஸ்பாய் கிறது. அந்த இடங்களிலும் எரியில் தண்ணீர் இருக்கும் இடங்களிலும் கிணறுகள் இருக்கும் இடங்களிலும் மக்கள் கேசுமமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கரும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்ட இடங்களிலெல்லாம் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் வைக்க வேண்டும். கொள்ளடத்திலிருந்து ஒரு வாய்க்கால் வெட்டி தொழுவூர்

11th December 1952]

[Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

பிளாந்துரை அணைக்கட்டில் சேர்த்தால் அநேக கிராமங்கள் கேஷமத்தை அடையும். பல இடங்களில் பருவ மழை இல்லாததால் கால் ரூபாய் அரை ரூபாய் பயிர் கூட வருமோ என்று சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் விலையைக் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்து சீக்கிரம் ஒரு உத்தரவு போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10 a.m. tomorrow.”

The House then adjourned.

